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HANDBOOK FLIGHT OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

USAF MODELS P-51D AND P-51K SERIES AIRCRAFT

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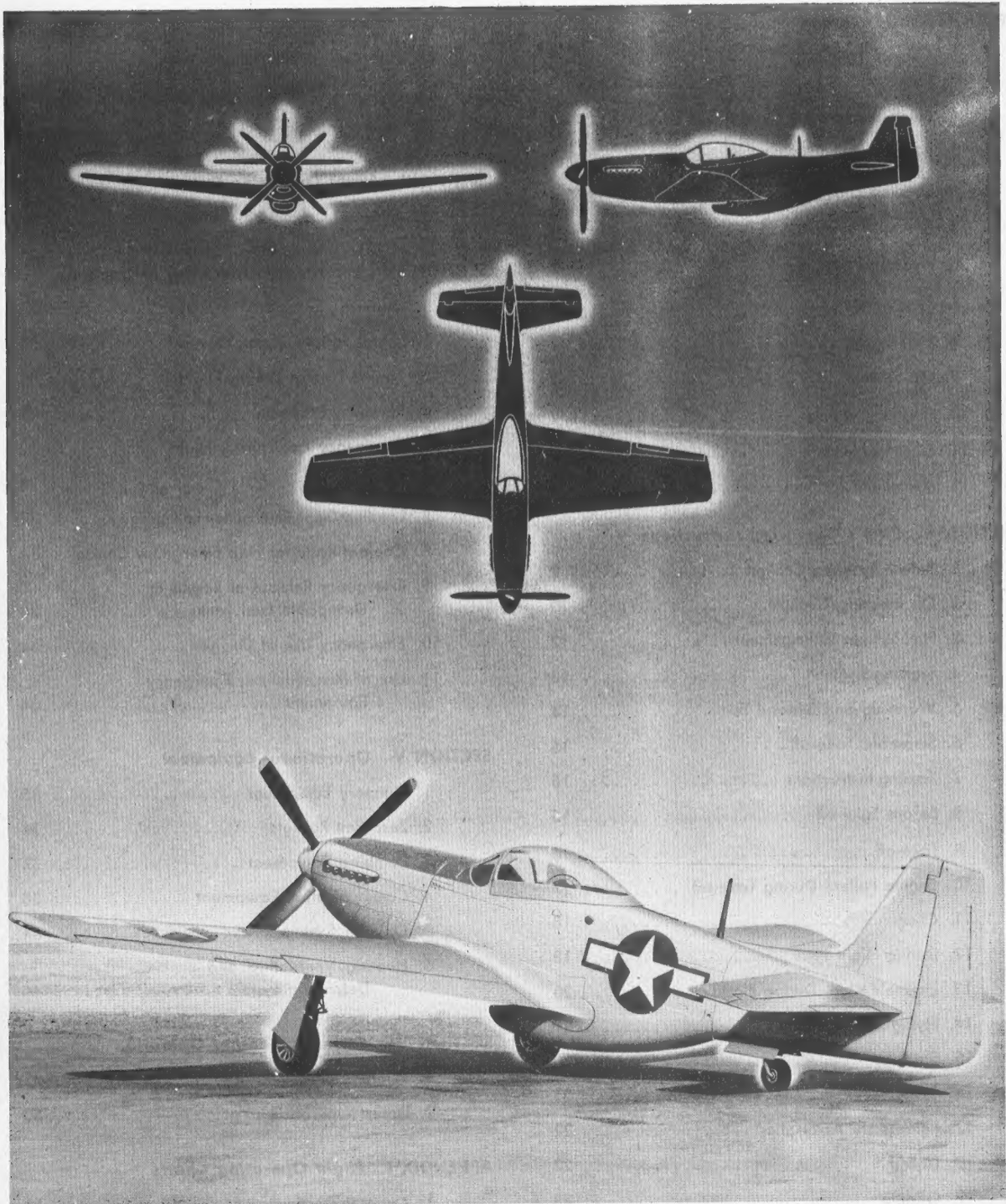
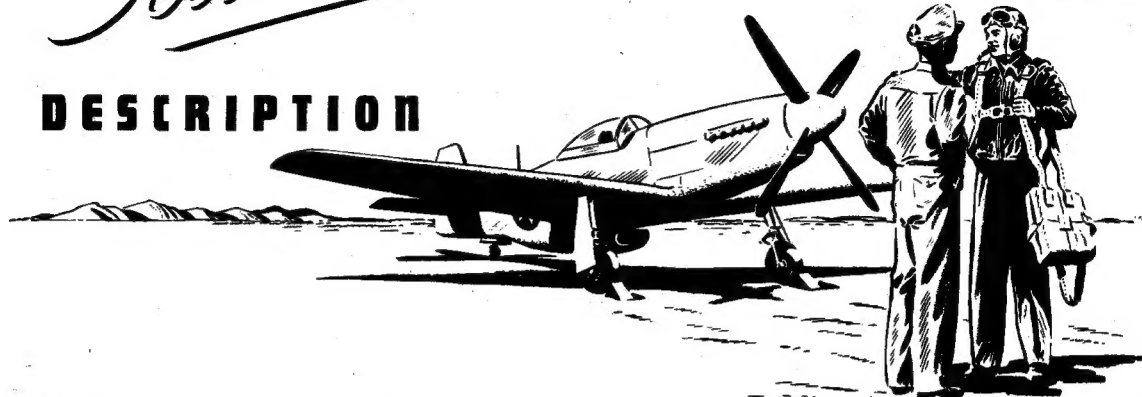


Figure 1—Three-quarter Rear View of Airplane

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Section I

DESCRIPTION



1. GENERAL.

The North American P-51D and P-51K Fighter Airplanes are single-place, low-wing monoplanes having a wing span of 37 feet, a length of 32 feet 2 inches, and a height (tail down) of 13 feet 8 inches. The gross weight with no external load, full fuel, and armament is approximately 10,000 pounds. The power plant is either a V-1650-7 or V-1650-3 engine. The airplanes are armed with six .50-caliber machine guns and may be equipped with bomb racks to carry bombs, depth charges, chemical tanks, or fuel tanks. Late airplanes are equipped to carry zero rail rockets. Armor plate protection is shown in figure 50.

The only difference between the airplanes designated as P-51K and those designated as P-51D is that the P-51D Airplanes are equipped with Hamilton Standard four-blade propellers; the P-51K Airplanes are equipped with Aero-products four-blade propellers. There is no difference in the operation of the two airplane models.

2. BLOCK NUMBERING SYSTEM.

To clarify the relationship between the various groups of serial numbers used on these P-51 Airplanes, the following block numbering system has been adopted.

BLOCK NUMBER	SERIAL NUMBER INCLUDED
P-51D-5-NA	AAF44-13253 to 14052
P-51D-10-NA	AAF44-14053 to 14852
P-51D-5-NA	AAF44-14853 to 15752
P-51D-20-NA	AAF44-63160 to 64159
	AAF44-72027 to 72626
P-51D-25-NA	AAF44-72627 to 74226
P-51D-30-NA	AAF44-74227 to 75026
P-51D-5-NT	AAF44-11153 to 11352
P-51K-1-NT	AAF44-11353 to 11552

BLOCK NUMBER

P-51K-5-NT
P-51K-10-NT
P-51K-15-NT
P-51D-20-NT
P-51D-25-NT

P-51D-30-NT

SERIAL NUMBER INCLUDED

AAF44-11553 to 11952
AAF44-11953 to 12552
AAF44-12553 to 12852
AAF44-12853 to 13252
AAF44-84390 to 84989
AAF45-11343 to 11542
AAF45-11543 to 12342

3. FLIGHT CONTROLS.

The ailerons, elevators, and rudder are conventionally operated by a control stick and rudder pedals. Trim tab controls (a wheel for the elevator tabs, and knobs for the rudder and aileron tabs) and the flap control lever are on the control pedestal at the left side of the cockpit. A surface control lock is forward of the base of the control stick. A dorsal fin and reverse boost rudder tab have been installed on most airplanes. On late airplanes and on some airplanes modified in service, a 20-pound bobweight has been added to the elevator control system to improve the flight characteristics. (See section II, paragraph 14. b.)

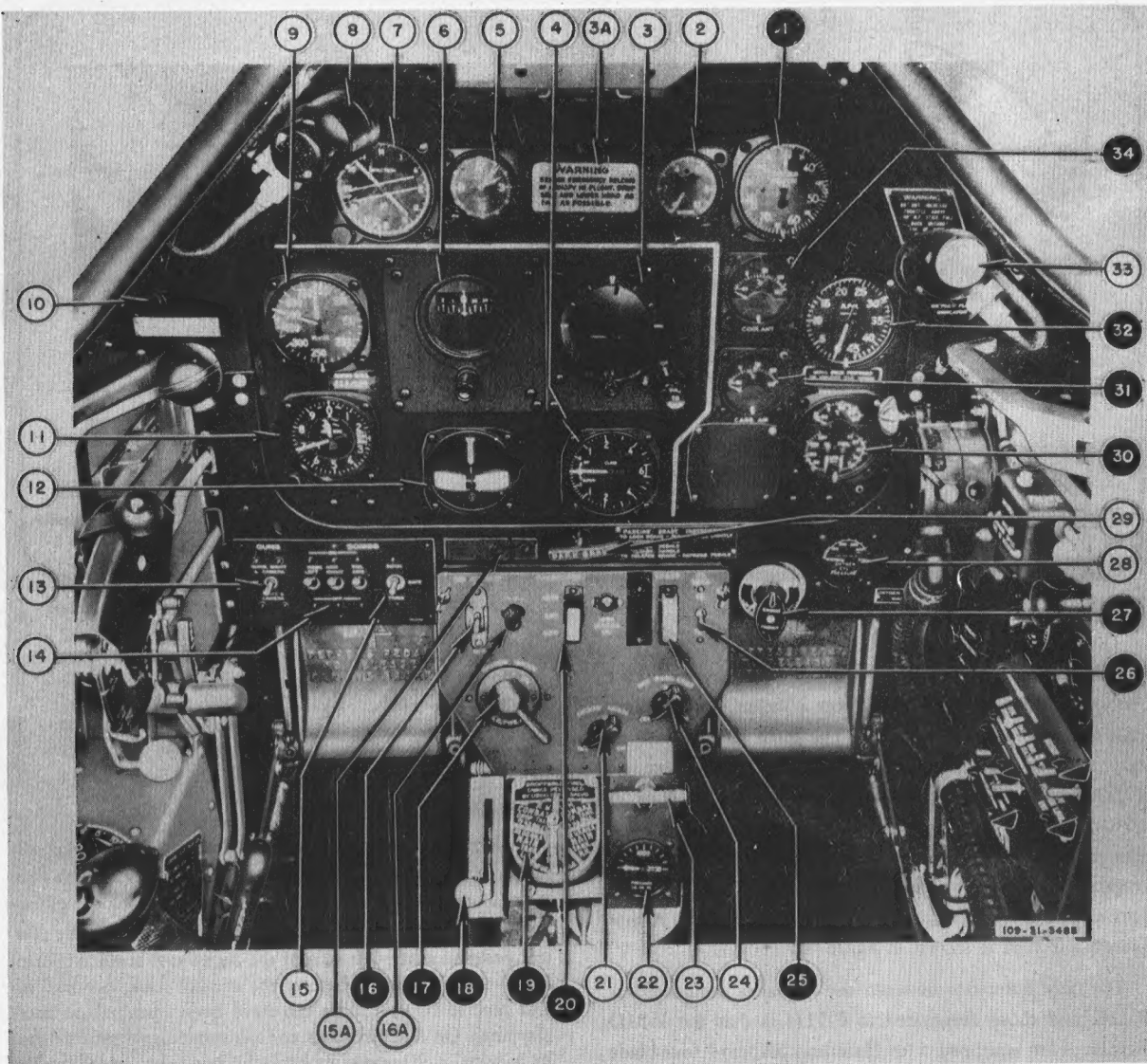
4. LANDING GEAR.

a. GENERAL.—The landing gear is hydraulically operated. When the surface control stick is pulled back, the tail wheel is linked to the rudder pedals and is steerable 6 degrees right or left. With the control stick forward, the tail wheel is unlocked and full-swiveling.

CAUTION

Do not move the landing gear control when airplane is on the ground, as there is no safety mechanism to keep the gear from retracting.

b. LANDING GEAR WARNING SIGNALS (Late Airplanes).—On late airplanes, the landing gear warning signal system consists of a red and a green warning light at the

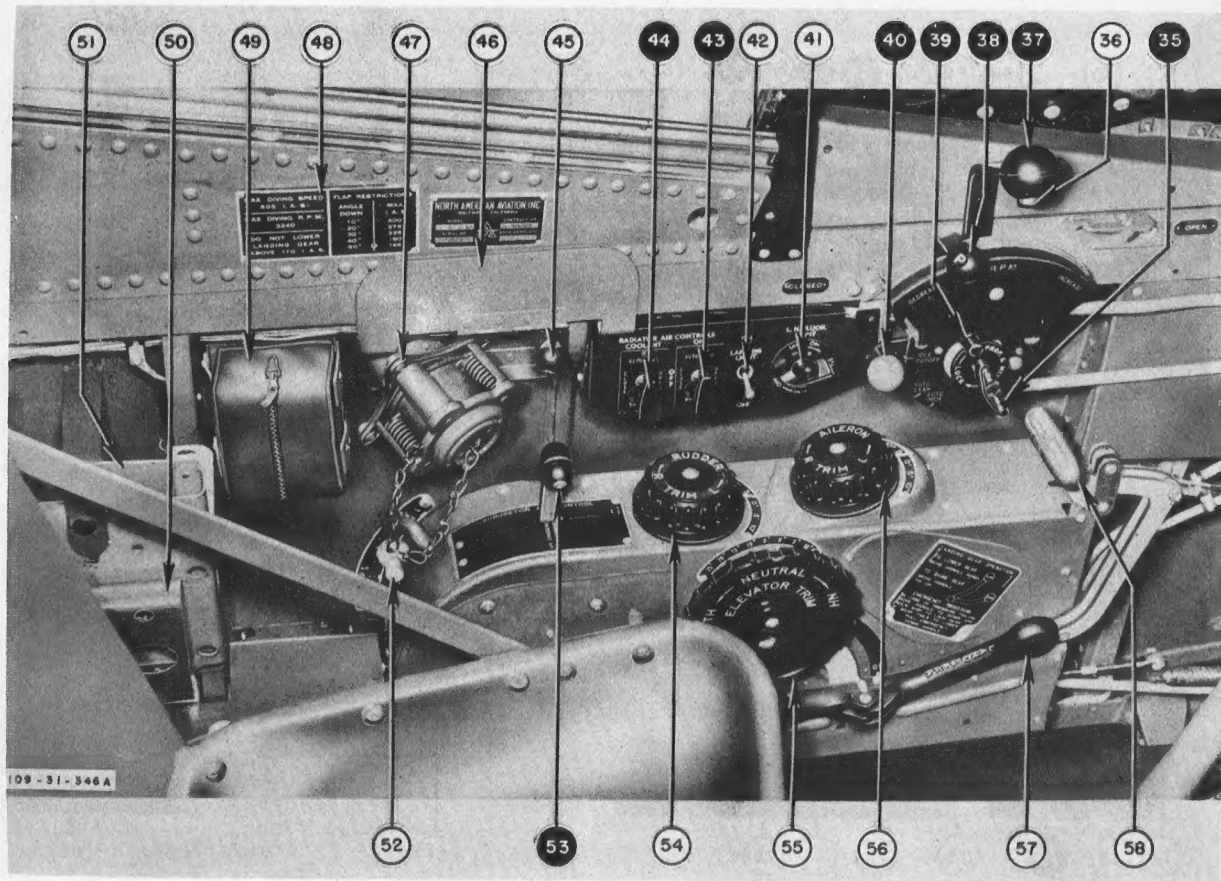


- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Manifold Pressure Gage | 13. Gun and Camera Safety Switch | 24. Gun Sight Rheostat |
| 2. Suction Gage | 14. Bomb Arming Switches | 25. Starter Switch |
| 3. Flight Indicator | 15. Bomb Release Selector Switch | 26. Oil Dilution Switch |
| 3A. Canopy Emergency Release Placard | 15A. Landing Gear Position Indicator Lights | 27. Engine Primer |
| 4. Rate-of-Climb Indicator | 16. Fuel Booster Pump Switch | 28. Oxygen Pressure Gage |
| 5. Clock | 16A. Warning Horn Silencer Button | 29. Parking Brake Handle |
| 6. Directional Gyro | 17. Ignition Switch | 30. Oil Temperature and Fuel and Oil Pressure Gage |
| 7. Remote-reading Compass Indicator | 18. Fuel Shut-off Control | 31. Carburetor Air Temperature Indicator |
| 8. Fluorescent Light | 19. Fuel Selector Control | 32. Tachometer |
| 9. Airspeed Indicator | 20. Supercharger Control Switch | 33. Fluorescent Light |
| 10. Landing Gear Warning Signal Test Switch | 21. Cockpit Light Switch | 34. Coolant Temperature Gage |
| 11. Altimeter | 22. Hydraulic Pressure Gage | |
| 12. Bank-and-Turn Indicator | 23. Fairing Door Emergency Control | |

Indicates power plant and fuel system controls and instruments.

Figure 2—Cockpit—Forward View (Typical of All Models)

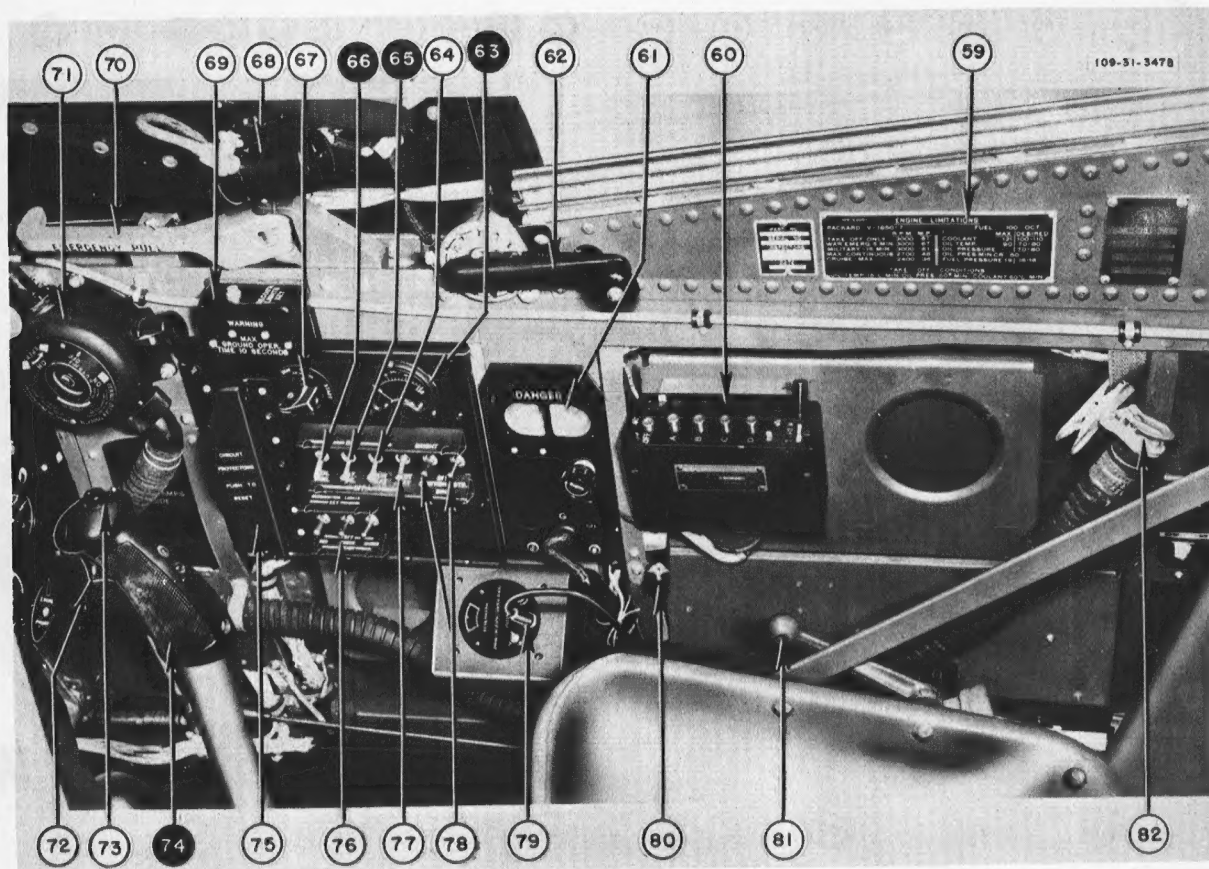
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- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 35. Throttle Friction Lock | 46. Arm Rest |
| 36. Radio Transmit-Receive Switch | 47. Signal Pistol Mount |
| 37. Throttle Control | 48. Airplane Restriction Plate |
| 38. Propeller Control | 49. Signal Pistol Stowage Case |
| 39. Propeller and Mixture Control Friction Lock | 50. Drop Message Bag Holder |
| 40. Mixture Control | 51. Map Case |
| 41. Left-hand Fluorescent Light Switch | 52. Wing Flap Control |
| 42. Landing Light Switch | 53. Carburetor Air Control |
| 43. Oil Radiator Air Control Switch | 54. Rudder Trim Tab Control |
| 44. Coolant Radiator Air Control Switch | 55. Elevator Trim Tab Control |
| 45. Cockpit Light | 56. Aileron Trim Tab Control |
| | 57. Landing Gear Control |
| | 58. Bomb Salvo Control Handles |

⊗ Indicates power plant and fuel system controls and instruments.

Figure 3—Cockpit—Left Side (Typical of All Models)



- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 59. Engine Limitations Plate | 71. Oxygen Regulator |
| 60. SCR-522-A Radio Control Box | 72. Gun Trigger Switch |
| 61. Detonator Switches | 73. Bomb Release Switch |
| 62. Canopy Handcrank | 74. Surface Control Stick |
| 63. Ammeter | 75. Circuit-breaker Reset Guard |
| 64. Gun Heater Switch | 76. Recognition Light Switches |
| 65. Battery-disconnect Switch | 77. Pitot Heater Switch |
| 66. Generator-disconnect Switch | 78. Position Light Switches |
| 67. Right-hand Fluorescent Light Switch | 79. Detrola Receiver |
| 68. Fluorescent Light | 80. Cockpit Light |
| 69. Recognition Light Keying Switch | 81. Seat Adjustment Handle |
| 70. Canopy Emergency Release Handle | 82. Oxygen Mask Connection |

⊗ Indicates power plant and fuel system controls and instruments.

Figure 4—Cockpit—Right Side (Typical of All Models)

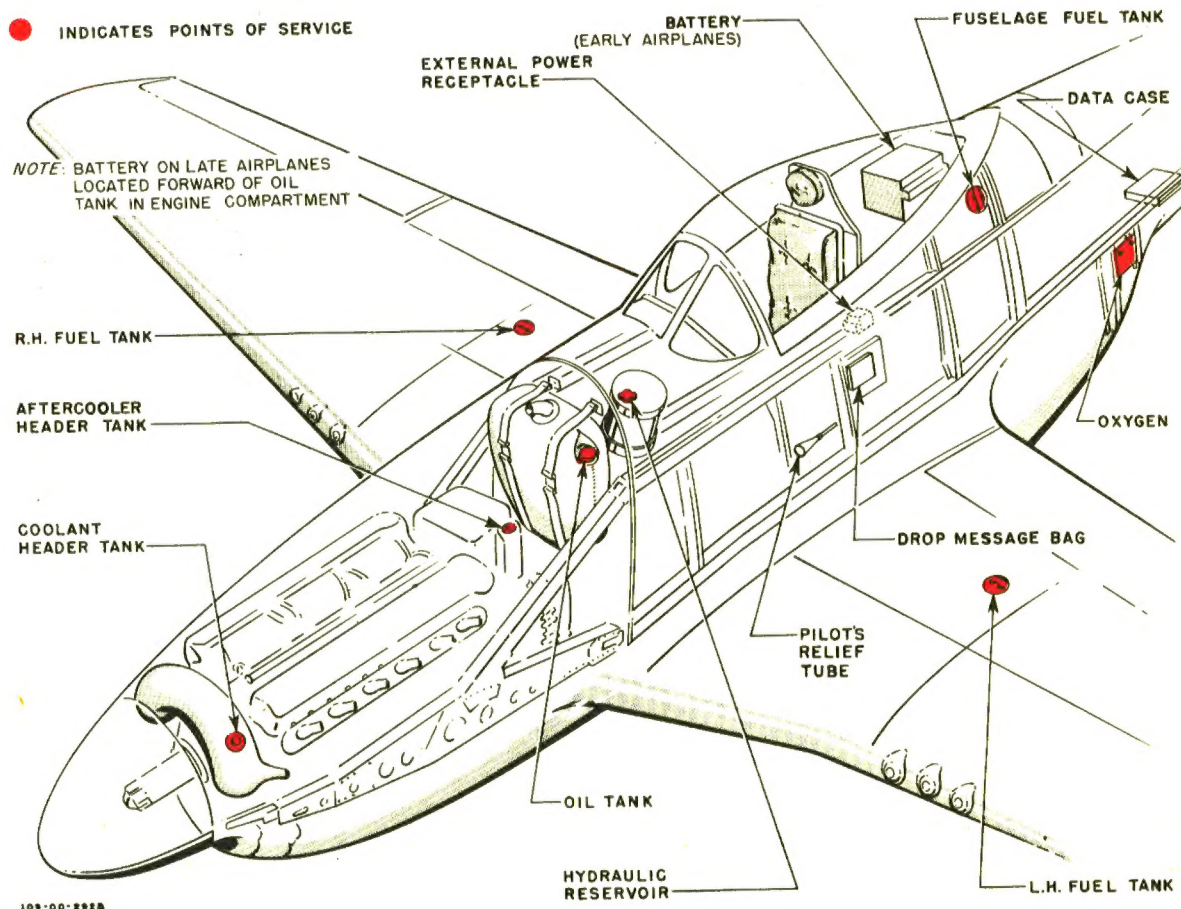


Figure 5—Interior Arrangement

left of the instrument panel, and a warning horn located on the left side of the cockpit, aft of the pilot's seat. (See figure 25.) Both warning lights have dimmer masks and are of the push-to-test type. The signals operate in the following manner:

(3) *Green light off, red light off* when gear is up and down and locked, regardless of throttle or fairing door position.

(2) *Green light off, red light on* when gear is in any unlocked position, regardless of throttle position; or when the gear is up and locked and the fairing doors are not fully closed.

(3) *Green light off, red light off* when gear is up and locked with fairing doors fully closed and throttle forward (beyond minimum cruising power).

(4) On early airplanes, *green light off, red light on, and horn on* when gear is up and locked and throttle is retarded below minimum cruising power.

(5) On late airplanes, *green light off, red light on, and horn on* when gear is in any position other than down

and locked and throttle is retarded below minimum cruising power.

Note

A horn cutout switch is on the front switch panel. When the throttle is advanced after the horn has been cut out, the horn circuit is automatically reset. While the throttle is retarded and the horn is cut out, the red light remains on until the gear reaches the down-and-locked position.

c. **LANDING GEAR WARNING LIGHT** (Early Airplanes).—Some early airplanes do not have the green light or warning horn. The red light operates the same on all airplanes (when main gear is in transit between up-and-locked and down-and-locked positions or when gear is up and throttle is retarded for landing), but it is tested with a switch in early installations.

5. BRAKES.

The brakes are hydraulically operated. Fluid for the brake system is obtained from the hydraulic reservoir. A standpipe in the reservoir reserves a supply of fluid for brake operation in case fluid for the hydraulic system is lost. The parking

brake control is just below the center of the instrument panel.

6. HYDRAULIC SYSTEM.

The landing gear and wing flaps are operated hydraulically. The wing flaps are preselectively set by moving the control to the desired flap setting. The flaps are automatically held in the position chosen until another flap setting is selected.

7. POWER PLANT.

a. ENGINE.—The Packard-built Rolls Royce V-1650-7 and V-1650-3 are 12-cylinder, liquid-cooled, in-line engines. They are equipped with two-stage, two-speed superchargers, injection-type carburetors, and automatic manifold pressure regulators. An aneroid switch automatically controls the supercharger blower shift on both models. The engines turn either a Hamilton Standard or an Aeroproducts propeller.

b. FUEL, OIL, AND COOLANT.

Fuel—Specification No. AN-F-48, Grade 100/130

Oil—Specification AN-O-8, Grade 1120

Coolant—Type D (70 percent water and 30 percent ethylene glycol, Specification No. AN-E-2, inhibited with NaMBT)

Note

For operation in temperatures below -12°C , use Type C coolant (30 percent water and 70 percent ethylene glycol, Specification No. AN-E-2, inhibited with NaMBT).

c. AUTOMATIC MANIFOLD PRESSURE REGULATOR.—On the V-1650-3 or V-1650-7 engine, the regulator is not sensitive to manifold pressure changes throughout the entire range of available supercharger pressures. When operating at powers between 42 and 61 in. Hg manifold pressure, the regulator should afford constant manifold pressure within plus or minus one inch for any flight attitude below the critical altitude for the flight condition in question. However, when operating below approximately 42 in. Hg manifold pressure, the regulator cannot be expected to hold a constant manifold pressure for the various flight conditions.

d. ENGINE CONTROLS.

(1) **THROTTLE.**—On late airplanes, a gate on the engine control quadrant limits the manifold pressure to 61 in. Hg, with the throttle full forward. Moving the throttle past the gate enables the pilot to obtain a war emergency power of 67 in. Hg. On early airplanes, which have no gate position, war emergency power is obtained by pulling the emergency boost control, at the left of the instrument panel. Instructions on the use of the War Emergency Rating are given in section II, paragraph 12. *b*.

(2) **MIXTURE.**—On late P-51D and P-51K Airplanes, the mixture control has the following settings: "IDLE CUT OFF," "RUN," "AUTO RICH" (marked only on some late airplanes), and "EMERGENCY FULL RICH." The carburetor

on these airplanes is fully automatic, and the normal operating position is "RUN."

Note

"RUN" position is recommended for take-off; however, "AUTO RICH," supplied on late airplanes as an alternate position for take-off, may be used. Return the control to "RUN" when a safe altitude is reached.

The "EMERGENCY FULL RICH" position is for use in case the carburetor fails to operate properly in "RUN." To place the control in "EMERGENCY FULL RICH," a spring detent on the lever must be pressed with the thumb and the control moved through the lockwire at the "RUN" position (at "AUTO RICH" on late airplanes). On early P-51D and early P-51K Airplanes, the mixture control positions are "IDLE CUT OFF," "AUTO LEAN," and "AUTO RICH" with no lockwire.

(3) AUTOMATIC SUPERCHARGER CONTROL.

(a) The supercharger control switch has three positions: "LOW," "AUTOMATIC," and "HIGH." (See figures 13 and 14.) The switch should be in "AUTOMATIC" for all normal operations. When it is in this position, supercharger speed change is controlled by an aneroid-type pressure switch, vented to carburetor intake pressure. The aneroid switch will change the blower speed from low to high at the altitude for best performance at military power. It is calibrated to shift the supercharger to high blower at a carburetor entrance pressure equivalent to approximately 19,600 feet altitude on the V-1650-3 engine (between 20,800 and 24,800 feet airplane altitude) and to approximately 14,500 feet altitude on the V-1650-7 engine (between 15,700 and 19,700 feet airplane altitude). To prevent excessively frequent blower speed changes, resulting from small speed or altitude changes near shift altitude, the aneroid switch is constructed so that the shift downward from high to low speed occurs approximately 1500 feet below the upward shift point during a normal descent. However, during a dive or rapid descent, the shift downward may occur at, or above, the upward shift point because of the increase of ram air pressure in the carburetor air intake caused by the higher airspeed.

Note

It will be noted in flight that the blower shift altitude specified in the preceding paragraph (a) for the particular engine does not correspond to the figure read by the pilot on the altimeter. This condition is normal, since the blower shift aneroid is referenced to carburetor entrance air pressure which increases with increase in indicated airspeed. Differences in airplane altitude at the time of blower shift are due to the ram variations in climb, level flight, and descent.

(b) For maximum fuel mileage on long-range cruising operations, it is advantageous to remain in low blower speed above the altitude of shift. The ranges shown on the charts in appendix I are possible only when using proper supercharger speed, exactly as noted.

(c) In case of blower shift aneroid failure, the supercharger will automatically return to low speed and the amber light beside the manual blower switch will go out. This light is on only when the supercharger is in "HIGH." On late airplanes the light is of the push-to-test type.

(4) **ENGINE PRIMER.**—Early airplanes have a hand-priming system. On late airplanes, the priming system is controlled by an electric switch. (See figures 13 and 14.)

e. **CARBURETOR AIR.**—Ram air, unrammed filtered air, or (on late airplanes) unrammed hot air may be supplied to the carburetor. Early airplanes have only a cold air control; late airplanes have both a cold and hot air control. Figure 49 shows the principle of operation. In order to obtain hot air, the hot air control must be in "HOT" and the cold air control must be in "UNRAMMED FILTERED AIR." If the cold air control is in "RAM AIR," operation of the hot air control will be ineffective. On all airplanes, hot air will automatically be admitted to the carburetor whenever the air duct becomes obstructed by ice. For further information on the carburetor heat system, see section VI, paragraph 1. a. (4).

8. FUEL SYSTEM.

Two self-sealing tanks are carried in the wing, and an auxiliary 85-gallon, self-sealing tank is installed in the fuselage, aft of the cockpit. Two 75-gallon, pressurized drop tanks may be installed on the wing racks. Fuel flows as follows: from either of the wing tanks or the fuselage tank through a booster pump to the fuel selector valve; through the selector valve, shut-off valve, and fuel strainer to the engine-driven fuel pump; then to the carburetor. Fuel from the combat tank flows through the selector valve into the main fuel line. All main fuel lines are self-sealing. Late airplanes have the carburetor vapor return line routed to the fuselage tank. On other airplanes the vapor return line is connected to the left wing tank. It is important that you know to which tank the vapor return line is connected. (See section II, paragraph 3.) The booster pump switch on early airplanes has three positions: "NORMAL," "EMERGENCY," and "OFF." On late airplanes, the switch has two positions: "ON" and "OFF." (See figures 13 and 14.)

CAUTION

As neither the wing nor the bomb racks were designed for the 110-gallon combat tanks, it is not recommended that these tanks be used. If this installation is necessary to accomplish particular missions, the airplane should be held to straight and level flight until the tanks are released.

9. OIL SYSTEM.

The oil system has a capacity of 21 US (17.5 Imperial) gallons. Scavenged oil flows through an oil radiator in the air scoop assembly. A thermostatically controlled outlet flap regulates the flow of air through the radiator. An oil dilution system is provided. (See figures 13 and 14 for location of control.)

10. COOLING SYSTEMS.

The engine incorporates two separate cooling systems: one to cool the engine, and the other to cool the supercharger fuel-air mixture. Each system has a separate pump, expansion tank, and radiator. The engine cooling system radiator and aftercooling system radiator are constructed as a unit which is located in the air scoop assembly above and aft of the oil radiator. A thermostatically controlled outlet flap regulates the flow of air through the radiators. The controlling switch for the flap actuator, located on the front switch panel, has four positions: "AUTOMATIC" for normal operation; two emergency manual positions, "OPEN" and "CLOSE," and an "OFF" position. A spring-loaded guard holds the switch in "AUTOMATIC," the position used for all operation except for control failure and during ground check. A manual emergency release, on the right side of the cockpit floor, is provided on late airplanes to open the flap in case of actuator failure.

11. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM.

The 24-volt, direct-current electrical system receives power from an engine-driven generator. A 34-ampere hour battery serves as a stand-by. An external power socket is on the right side of the fuselage just behind the cockpit. External power should be used instead of the airplane battery to start the engine and operate the electrical system while the airplane is on the ground. An adapter for connecting the British type of external power supply is stowed adjacent to the external power socket. All of the electrical circuits are protected by either circuit breakers or circuit-breaker switches located on the right switch panel. On airplanes which have the zero rail rocket installation, the armament control switches are on the front switch panel and most of the engine control switches are on a separate panel at the left. (See figures 14 and 37.) Location of main electrical switches is shown in figures 2 and 4. On late airplanes the upper recognition light has been deleted.

12. MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT.

a. **PILOT'S RELIEF TUBE.**—The relief tube horn is stowed on a bracket on the floor of the cockpit at the left of the pilot's seat.

b. **ENGINE CRANK.**—Early airplanes have an engine crank and extension tube stowed in brackets at the back of the right main landing gear well. On late airplanes, these parts have been deleted.

c. **DROP MESSAGE BAG.**—A drop message bag is contained in a holder on the map case cover.

d. **DATA CASE AND TAIL POSITION LIGHT LENSES.**—A data case is fastened to the access door on the underside of the fuselage, just forward of the tail wheel. On late airplanes, a case containing three tail position light lenses (red, green, and clear) is accessible through this door.

e. **ARM REST.**—A folding arm rest is on the left longeron, aft of the engine control quadrant.

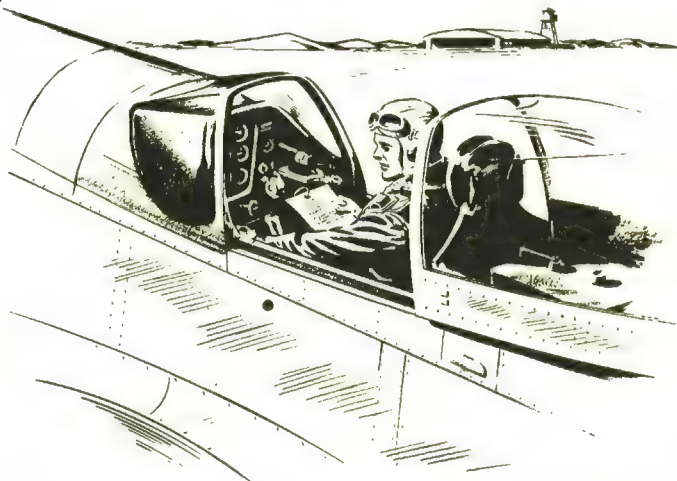
Section I
Paragraph 12

f. ANTI-G SUIT PROVISIONS.—An air pressure outlet connection on the left side of the pilot's seat provides for attachment of the air pressure intake tube of the anti-G suit. Air pressure for the inflation of the anti-G suit bladders is supplied from the exhaust side of the engine-driven vacuum pump, and is regulated by a type M-2 valve which is a junction point for pressures exerted in both the droppable combat fuel tanks and the anti-G suit. If combat tanks are installed on the airplane, the acceleration force (G load) required to

actuate the M-2 valve should be approximately 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ G's because of the approximate 5-pound-per-square-inch pressure exerted in the tanks. Without the combat tanks installed, the valve should open at 2 G's. After the valve opens, pressure is passed through a regulator valve into the suit in proportion to the G force imposed. For every 1 G acceleration force, a corresponding one-pound-per-square-inch air pressure is exerted in the anti-G suit.

Section II

NORMAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS



1. BEFORE ENTERING COCKPIT.

- a. Note carefully the following:

FLIGHT RESTRICTIONS

1. When external fuel tanks are installed, only normal flying attitudes are permitted.
2. Inverted flying must be limited to 10 seconds because of loss of oil pressure and failure of the scavenge pumps to operate in an inverted position.
3. No acrobatics are permitted with more than 40 gallons of fuel in the fuselage tank.
4. Intentional "power-off" spins are permitted, provided such spins are started above 12,000 feet. Intentional "power-on" spins and snap rolls are prohibited. It is impossible to do a good snap roll with the airplane, and most attempts usually end up in a power spin.
5. Slow rolls are prohibited if the airplane is not equipped with a dorsal fin and reverse boost rudder tab.
6. If 110-gallon combat tanks or 1000-pound bombs are installed, airplane is restricted to level flight until tanks or bombs are released.

AIRSPPEED LIMITATIONS

1. The maximum permissible speed is 505 IAS or .75 Mach, whichever is less. See figures 26 or 27 for diving speed limits at altitude.
2. Observe the following wing flap setting airspeed restrictions:
 - With wing flap setting at 10 degrees, do not exceed 400 IAS.
 - With wing flap setting at 20 degrees, do not exceed 275 IAS.
 - With wing flap setting at 30 degrees, do not exceed 225 IAS.
 - With wing flap setting at 40 degrees, do not exceed 180 IAS.
 - With wing flap setting at 50 degrees, do not exceed 165 IAS.
3. In a sideslip, stay above 110 IAS.
4. Do not extend landing gear above 170 IAS.
5. With droppable 75-gallon combat fuel tanks installed, speed is limited to about 400 IAS due to incipient buffeting.

THESE LIMITATIONS MAY BE SUPPLEMENTED OR SUPERSEDED
BY INSTRUCTIONS INCLUDED IN SERVICE PUBLICATIONS.

b. Make sure the airplane has been serviced and is ready for flight, particularly in regard to proper quantities of fuel, oil, coolant, hydraulic fluid, and oxygen.

c. Ascertain that the total weight of fuel, oil, ammunition, and special equipment carried is suited to the mission to be performed. This is most important on combat missions, as the rate of climb of the airplane may vary as much as 500 feet per minute, depending on the load carried.

d. See that external power supply (if available) is connected.

e. Prior to any ground run-up exceeding 40 in. Hg manifold pressure, see that the tail of the airplane is anchored securely to a fixed object. If wheel chocks are available, use them also.

f. To gain access to cockpit, push in on spring-loaded door on left forward side of sliding canopy, and slide canopy aft.

CAUTION

In order to avoid cracking the windshield panels, do not grasp the windshield frame when entering or leaving the airplane.

2. ON ENTERING COCKPIT.

Note

A pilot's check list and an engine limitations plate are provided in the cockpit for a quick check of airplane operations.

a. Perform the following operations prior to all flights:

(1) Adjust rudder pedals for proper leg length to obtain full brake control while taxiing. Press foot against the lever on the inner side of each rudder pedal. (See figure 6.)

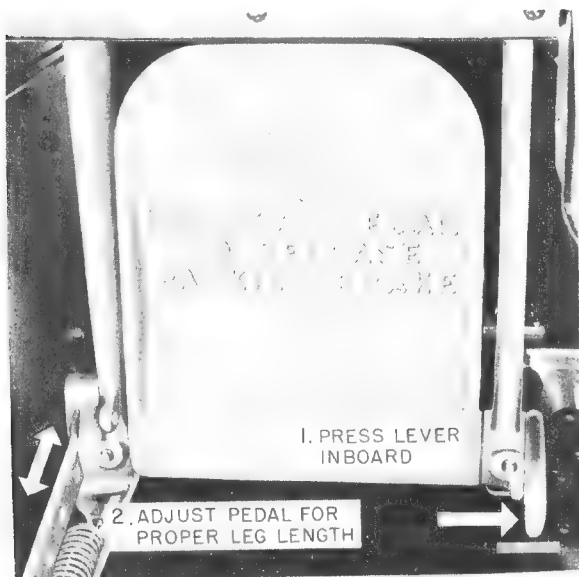


Figure 6—Rudder Pedal Adjustment

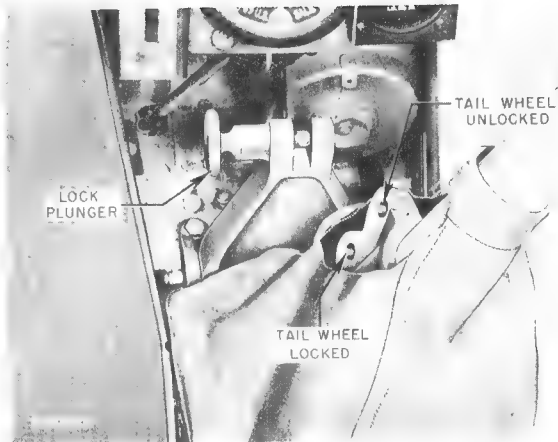


Figure 7—Surface Control Lock

(2) Adjust the seat level to obtain full travel of the rudder pedals in the extreme positions. The adjustment lever is on the right side of the seat.

(3) See that ignition switch is "OFF."

(4) Set parking brakes.

(5) See that the bomb and gun safety switches are "OFF."

(6) See that landing gear control handle (figure 3—item 57) is in the "DOWN" position.

(7) Unlock surface control lock at the base and just forward of the control stick by pulling the plunger on left side of the lock. (See figure 7.) Check the controls for free and proper movement, watching control surfaces for correct response.

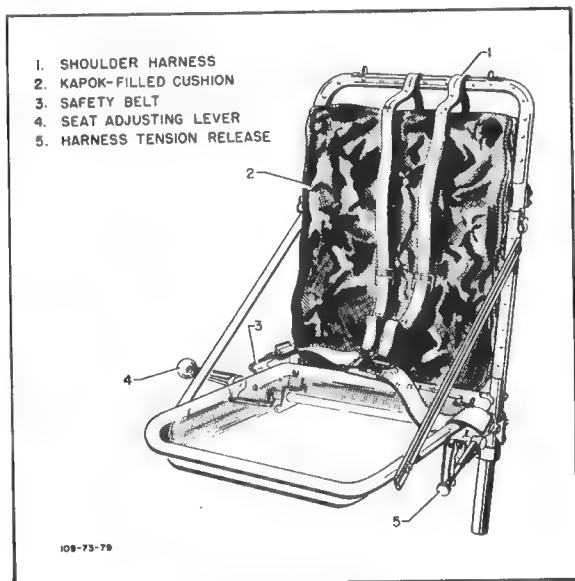


Figure 8—Pilot's Seat

- (8) Set altimeter to correct barometric pressure.
- (9) Check remote-reading compass for correct reading.
- (10) Turn "ON" generator-disconnect switch. (See figure 4—item 66.) If external power is not used, turn "ON" battery-disconnect switch. (See figure 4—item 65.)
- (11) Check landing gear warning lights by pushing lamp housing or push-to-test switch.
- (12) Test gun sight illumination by operating rheostat control. (Gun safety switch must be on "SIGHT AND CAMERA" or "GUNS, SIGHT, AND CAMERA.")
- (13) Turn "OFF" generator-disconnect switch. (If battery-disconnect switch is "ON," turn it "OFF.")
- (14) Close sliding canopy. (See figures 9 and 10.)

b. When night flying is anticipated, make the following additional checks with the generator-disconnect switch "ON." (If no external power, battery-disconnect switch "ON.")

- (1) Test fluorescent instrument lights by operating rheostat controls. The control for the left light is on the radiator air control panel; the control for the right light is on the right-hand switch panel.
- (2) Test position lights by moving switch on right-hand switch panel to "BRIGHT" and "DIM."
- (3) Test landing light by operating switch on radiator air control panel.
- (4) Test cockpit swivel lights by turning on switch located on lamp housing. The cockpit light master switch on the front switch panel must be "ON" before turning on the lights.
- (5) Test operation of recognition lights; the switches are on the right-hand switch panel. The keying switch is on the right longeron.

Note

Do not operate recognition lights longer than 10 seconds on the ground.

- (6) Turn "OFF" generator-disconnect switch. (If battery-disconnect switch is "ON," turn it "OFF.")

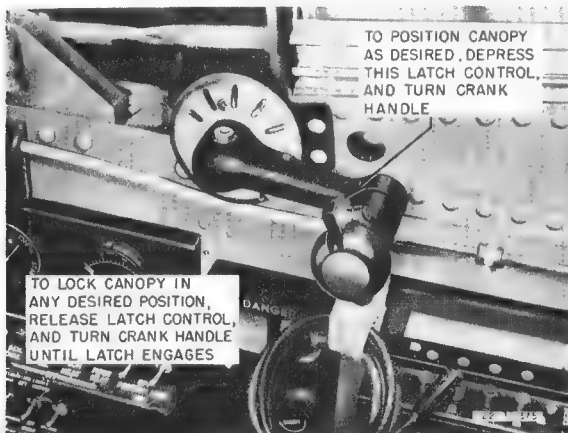


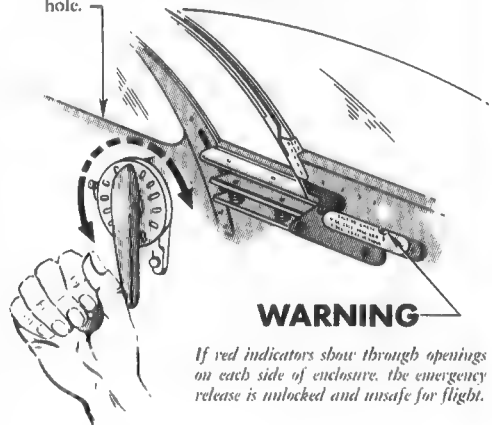
Figure 9—Sliding Canopy Operation—Late Airplanes

TO OPERATE CANOPY WITH HANDCRANK

- 1 Push on crank axle to engage clutch.

- 2 Disengage pin on crank handle from holes.

- 3 Turn crank in desired direction, holding knob inboard. Lock canopy by engaging pin in nearest hole.



TO OPERATE CANOPY MANUALLY

Pull out on crank handle to disengage clutch. Canopy will then be free-sliding.

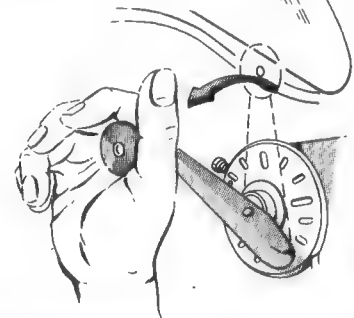


Figure 10—Sliding Canopy Operation—Early Airplanes

3. FUEL SYSTEM MANAGEMENT.

CAUTION

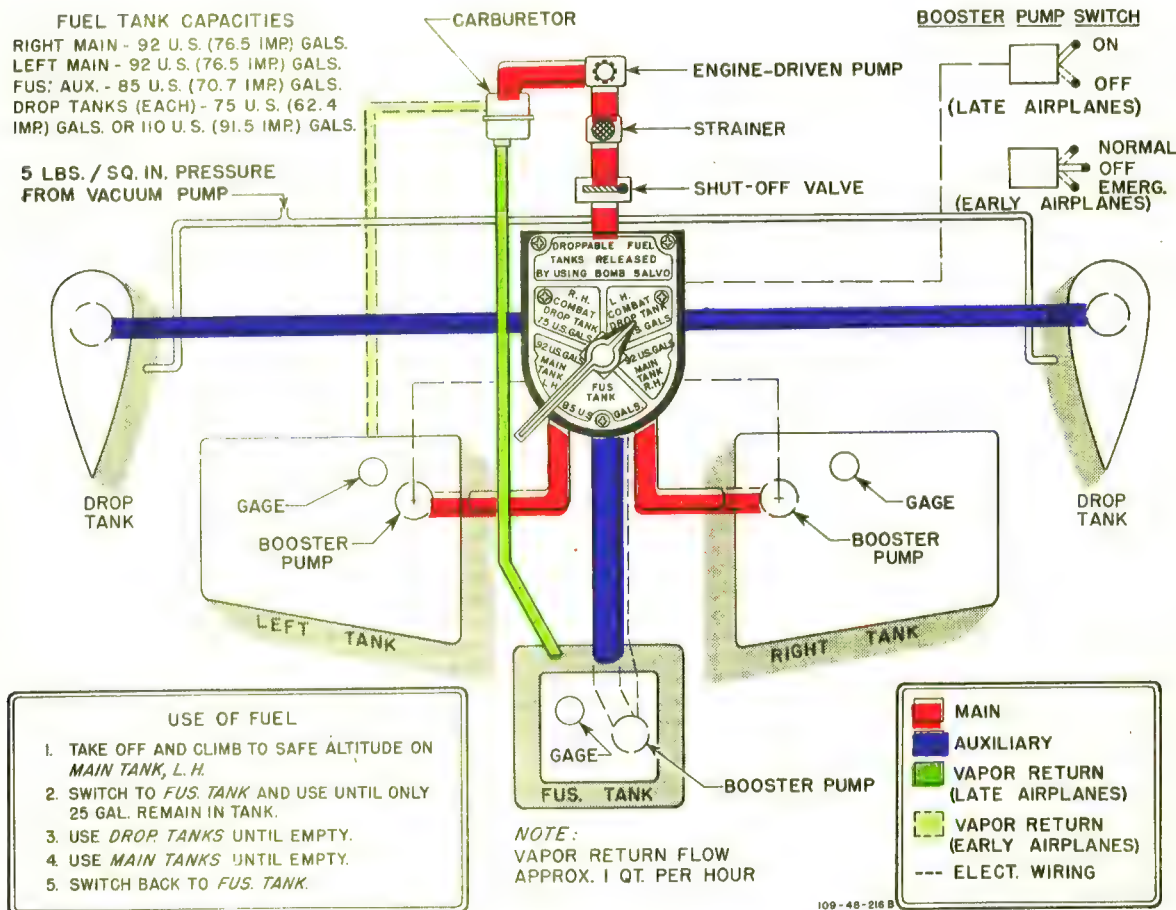
Keep fuel booster pump operating at all times during flight to ensure adequate fuel pressure. The electrical circuit is connected through a switch to the fuel selector valve; therefore, turning the valve from one position to another automatically shuts off the booster pump in the tank formerly used and starts the pump in the tank selected, provided that the booster pump switch is "ON" ("NORMAL" or "EMERGENCY" in early airplanes).

a. Take off and climb with the fuel selector on "MAIN TANK L.H.," and the booster pump switch in "EMERGENCY" (early airplanes) or "ON" (late airplanes).

b. When a safe altitude has been reached, move the booster pump switch to "NORMAL" (early airplanes) or leave at "ON" (later airplanes), move fuel selector to "FUS. TANK," and cruise on the fuselage tank fuel until only 25 gallons remain.



Figure 11—Fuel Selector Control



WARNING

The carburetor vapor return line feeds to the fuselage tank on later airplanes (to the left-hand main tank on early airplanes); therefore, it is necessary to use fuel from the fuselage tank first.

CAUTION

Retain approximately 25 gallons in the fuselage tank to keep the CG of the airplane in the optimum position for landing.

c. After draining the fuselage tank to 25 gallons, move the fuel selector to either of the droppable tank positions and use fuel from them alternately until they are empty.

Note

The combat tanks have no booster pump; a controlled pressure of 5 pounds per square inch is maintained within them by the exhaust side of the vacuum pump.

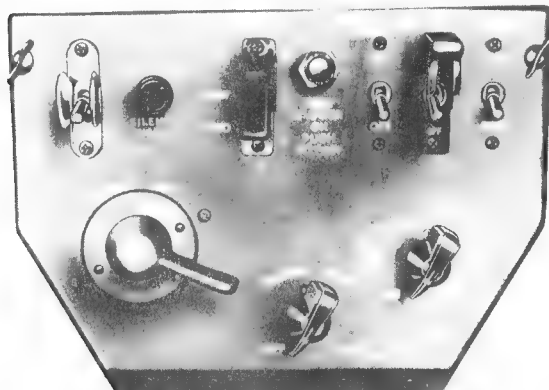
d. Switch fuel selector to "MAIN TANK L.H." or "MAIN TANK R.H."; then alternately use fuel from the left and right main tanks until the wing tanks are empty, to avoid wing heaviness.

e. When wing tanks are empty, switch fuel selector back to "FUS. TANK."

4. STARTING ENGINE.

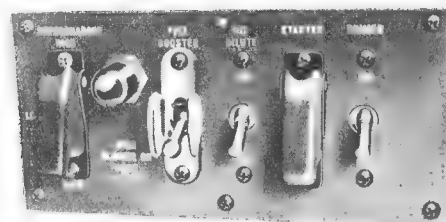
a. Follow this procedure when starting the engine.

- (1) See that ignition switch is "OFF."
- (2) See that mixture control is in "IDLE CUT OFF."
- (3) Have ground personnel pull the propeller through 8 blades.



109-54-286B

Figure 13—Front Switch Panel—Early Airplanes



122-43-73

Figure 14—Engine Control Panel—Airplanes With Zero Rail Rocket Installation

(4) Turn "ON" generator-disconnect switch. (See figure 4-item 66.) If external power supply is not used, turn "ON" battery-disconnect switch. (See figure 4-item 65.)

(5) Open throttle one inch (early airplanes) or to "START" position (late airplanes). (See figure 19.)

(6) Move propeller control to full "INCREASE RPM."

(7) On early airplanes, make certain boost control, at lower left side of instrument panel, is in "AUTOMATIC." On late airplanes, see that throttle gate is safety wired.

(8) See that supercharger blower switch is in "AUTO."

(9) Turn oil and coolant radiator air control switches at left side of cockpit to "AUTOMATIC."

(10) Move carburetor air control, at aft end of control pedestal, to "RAM AIR." ("UNRAMMED FILTERED AIR," or "UNRAMMED HOT AIR," if required.)

(11) Turn "ON" fuel shut-off control, adjacent to the fuel selector (figure 11), and turn fuel selector to "MAIN TANK L.H."

(12) Switch booster pump to "ON" (late airplanes) or "NORMAL" (early airplanes). Check booster output on fuel pressure gage: 10-14 pounds per square inch, "ON"; 8-12 pounds per square inch, "NORMAL."

(13) *Electric prime*: three to four seconds when cold, one when hot (late airplanes). *Hand prime*: three to four strokes when cold, one when hot (early airplanes).

(14) Make sure propeller is clear.

(15) Turn ignition switch to "BOTH."

(16) Lift guard on starter switch, and press switch to "START."

Note

Whenever possible, use an external power supply to start the engine. Use airplane's battery in an emergency only.

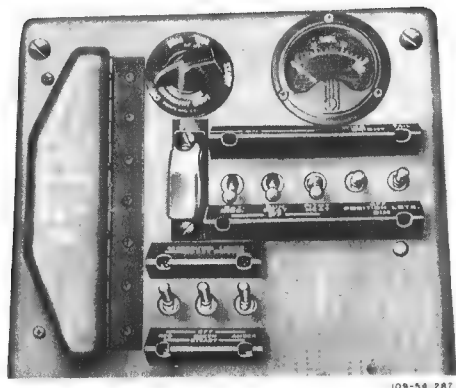


Figure 15—Right Switch Panel

(17) As engine starts, move mixture control to "AUTO RICH" or "RUN." If engine does not start after several turns, continue priming.

CAUTION

Leave mixture control in "IDLE CUT OFF" until engine fires. After firing, if engine does not start, move mixture control back to "IDLE CUT OFF" position.

(18) Check oil pressure. If pressure is not up to 50 pounds within 30 seconds, stop engine and investigate.

5. WARM-UP AND GROUND TEST.

CAUTION

During ground check, do not run up engine with surface controls in a locked position.

a. Warm up the engine at 1300 rpm until the oil temperature shows a definite increase and the oil pressure remains steady when the throttle is opened. The desired oil and coolant temperatures will be maintained by having the radiator air controls in "AUTOMATIC."

If coolant and oil temperatures exceed limits with controls in "AUTOMATIC," shut engine off and investigate.

b. Keep the flight indicator uncaged at all times except during maneuvers which exceed operating limits.

Note

If horizon bar on flight indicator is not level after engine is started, cage gyro momentarily.

c. After the engine has been warmed up sufficiently, proceed with these tests:

(1) Check both left and right main, and fuselage fuel systems by rotating fuel selector with booster pump switch in "ON" or "EMERGENCY." Check fuel pressure within limits. If combat tanks are installed, momentarily switch to each combat tank position several times to permit air trapped in the combat tank lines to bleed into the main system. Then check each position for smooth operation of the engine.

(2) Check operation of wing flaps.

(3) Check operation of radiator air outlet flaps (with assistance of outside observer) using override positions of radiator air control switches. Return switches to "AUTOMATIC."

(4) Check communication equipment for proper operation.

(5) At 2300 rpm, check the following:

Suction	3.75-4.25 in. Hg
Hydraulic pressure	800-1100 lbs./sq. in.
Ammeter	100 amperes maximum

(6) Check the instruments for desired ranges.



Figure 16—Radiator Air Control Panel

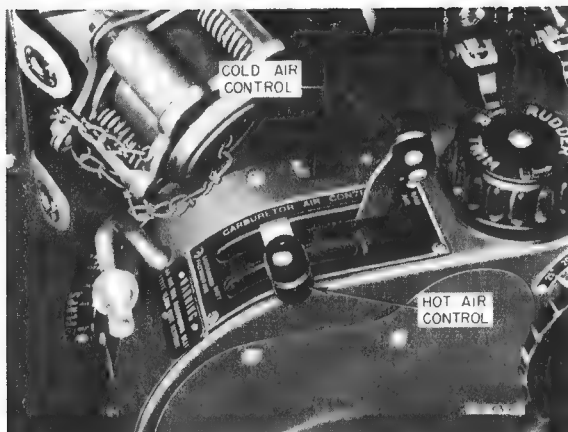


Figure 17—Carburetor Air Controls—Late Airplanes

(7) With propeller control in full "INCREASE RPM," set throttle control to obtain 2300 rpm. Move propeller control back to note maximum drop of 300 rpm. Then move forward to full "INCREASE RPM."

(8) Check supercharger operation: With propeller control at full "INCREASE RPM," engine speed 2300 rpm, hold supercharger switch in "HIGH." Note rpm drop (at least 50 rpm).

(9) With propeller control in full "INCREASE RPM" and engine speed 2300 rpm, check each magneto. Maximum allowable drop in rpm is 100 on right magneto and 130 on left magneto.

(10) Pull throttle control back to idle engine.

(11) Have ground personnel release tail, remove wheel chocks, and disconnect external power supply.

(12) If battery-disconnect switch was "OFF" (while using external power supply), turn it "ON" now.

6. SCRAMBLE TAKE-OFF.

Use oil dilution (3 minutes maximum) to obtain proper oil pressure at moderate power, and as soon as the engine will take the throttle, taxi out, and take off.

Note

Overdilution is likely to result under these conditions because of low oil flow and a cold engine, which holds back evaporation. If dilution is used, observe the oil pressure closely during the time of dilution and take-off to determine whether or not the oil has been overdiluted. Overdilution will cause low oil pressure, and loss of oil through the engine breathers.

7. TAXIING INSTRUCTIONS.

a. Raise the wing flaps, to prevent damage to them.

CAUTION

Taxi cautiously, to avoid damage from objects which the tires might pick up and throw against the radiator air outlet flaps.



b. Steer a zigzag course to obtain an unobstructed view.

c. Taxi with the stick slightly aft of neutral to lock the tail wheel. In the locked position, the tail wheel may be turned 6 degrees to the right or left with the rudder pedals. For sharp turns, push the stick forward of the neutral position to allow the tail wheel full-swiveling action.

d. Use the brakes as little as possible.

e. Upon reaching the take-off position, stop the airplane at right angles to the runway so that approaching airplanes may be plainly seen.

8. BEFORE TAKE-OFF.

a. Trim airplane as follows: Rudder trim, 5 degrees right; aileron trim, 0 degrees; metal elevator trim, 26 percent aft CG -2 degrees "NH," 31 percent aft CG -4 degrees "NH"; fabric elevator trim, 26 percent aft CG -2 degrees "TH," 31 percent aft CG -0 degrees.

b. Check flying controls for free movement (look at control surfaces).

c. Check fuel levels.

d. See that fuel selector is set on "MAIN TANK L.H.," and that booster pump switch is in "ON" or "EMERGENCY".

e. Generator-disconnect switch "ON."

f. Mixture control "AUTO RICH" or "RUN."

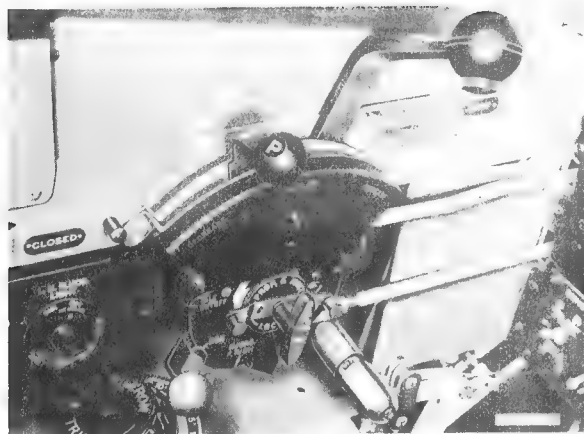


Figure 18—Engine and Propeller Controls—
Early Airplanes

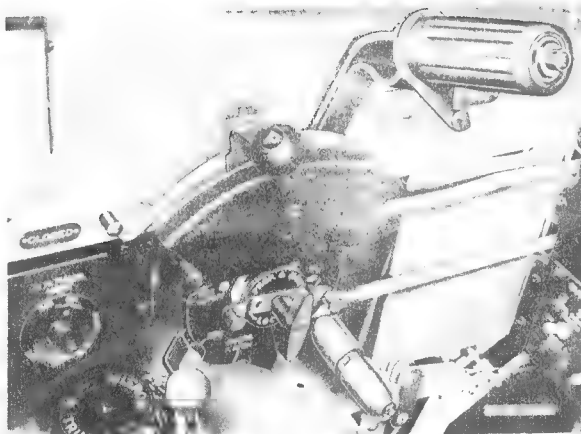


Figure 19—Engine and Propeller Controls—
Late Airplanes

- g. Propeller control at full "INCREASE RPM."
- h. Supercharger blower switch "AUTO."
- i. Oil and coolant radiator air controls "AUTOMATIC."
- j. Boost control "AUTOMATIC" (early airplanes only).
- k. Carburetor air control "RAM AIR." ("UNRAMMED FILTERED AIR" or "UNRAMMED HOT AIR," if required.)
- l. See that cockpit enclosure is locked and that emergency release handle is safetied.
- m. If it is necessary to wait at the take-off position for a long period, recheck the magnetos at 2500 rpm with the

propeller control at full "INCREASE RPM."

9. TAKE-OFF.

- a. Make sure take-off area is clear.
- b. Wing flaps 15 to 20 degrees down for best obstacle clearance.
- c. Oil pressure within limits.
- d. Oil temperature within limits.
- e. Coolant temperature within limits.



Figure 20—Instrument Panel—Early Airplanes

f. Open throttle to gate—61 in. Hg at 3000 rpm (5 minutes maximum), and take off.

Note

It is recommended that 61 in. Hg and 3000 rpm be used for all take-offs and that this power setting be reached as quickly as possible after starting the take-off run.

g. Do not attempt to lift the tail too soon, as this increases the torque action. Pushing the stick forward unlocks the tail wheel, thereby making steering difficult. The best take-off procedure is to hold the tail down until sufficient speed is attained, and then raise the tail slowly.

TAKE-OFF SPEEDS

9,000 lbs. (no external load)	95 IAS
10,000 lbs. (external load)	103 IAS
11,000 lbs. (external load)	110 IAS

See Take-off, Climb, and Landing Charts for further information.

10. ENGINE FAILURE DURING TAKE-OFF.

a. The chances of engine failure during take-off can be greatly reduced if the engine is run up carefully and checked thoroughly beforehand.

b. The hazards due to engine failure during take-off can be minimized by observing the following practices:

- (1) Retract the landing gear as soon as the airplane is definitely airborne.
- (2) Raise the flaps as soon as the airplane reaches a safe altitude.

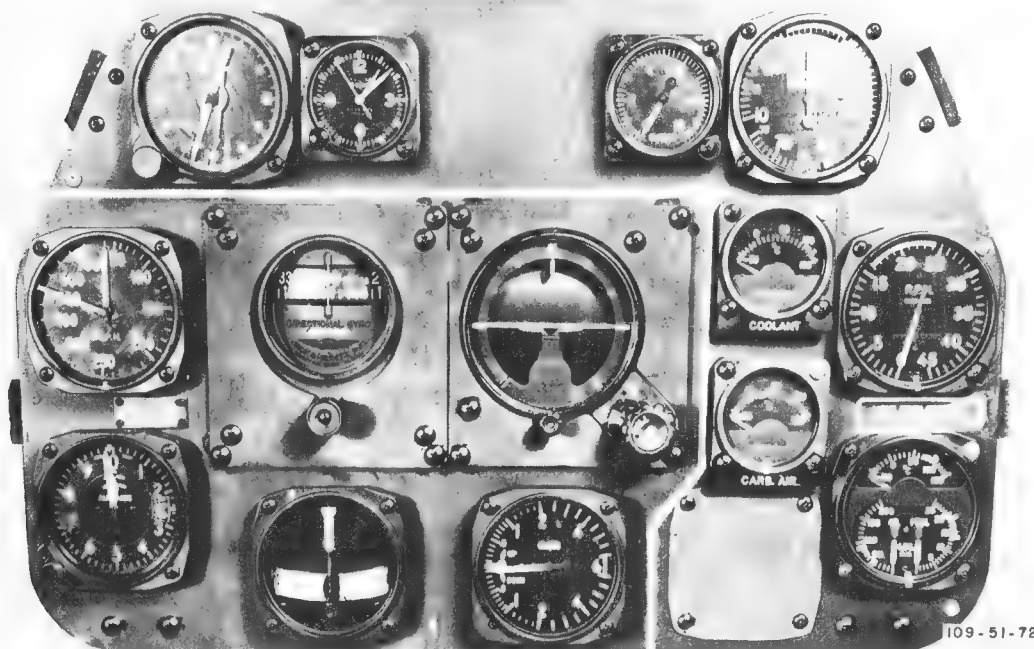
c. If the engine fails immediately after take-off, act quickly as follows:

- (1) Depress the nose at once so that the airspeed does not drop below stalling speed.
- (2) If external fuel tanks or bombs are installed, release them immediately.
- (3) Release the sliding canopy by pulling the emergency release handle on top of the longeron, at the right of the instrument panel.



WARNING

Before emergency release of canopy in flight, drop seat and lower head as far as possible. If excessive force was used in securing the canopy prior to take-off, it may be necessary to crank the canopy back enough to relieve the pressure against the windshield before the emergency release will be effective.



109-51-72

Figure 21—Instrument Panel—Late Airplanes

(4) When a reasonable doubt exists as to the condition of the terrain on which you are being forced to land, or if there is a probability of the airplane nosing over or over-running the available landing area, retract the landing gear.

(5) Lower the flaps fully, if possible.

(6) Move mixture control to "IDLE CUT OFF" and turn ignition switch "OFF."

(7) Turn fuel shut-off control "OFF."

(8) Turn battery-disconnect switch "OFF."

(9) Land straight ahead, only changing directions sufficiently to miss obstructions.

(10) After landing, get out of the airplane as quickly as possible and remain outside.

11. CLIMB.

a. As soon as the airplane is sufficiently clear of the ground, proceed as follows:

(1) Pull the landing gear control handle inboard and up to retract the gear. Check position of gear by warning lights at left of instrument panel.

WARNING

Do not apply brakes after take-off to stop rotation of wheels, as brake discs may seize.

(2) Raise the flaps by pulling flap control to the full up position when sufficient airspeed is attained and all obstacles are cleared. No sink is noticeable when the flaps are raised.

(3) Check the coolant and oil temperatures, and the oil pressure.

Note

As the rate of climb can vary widely, depending on weight carried, external loading, and altitude, refer to Take-off, Climb, and Landing Charts for the rate of climb applicable to the particular mission to be conducted.

12. DURING FLIGHT.

a. GENERAL.

(1) As soon as desired altitude is attained, turn booster pump switch to "NORMAL" (early airplanes only).

CAUTION

Keep booster pump "ON" (late airplanes) or "NORMAL" (early airplanes) at all times during flight.

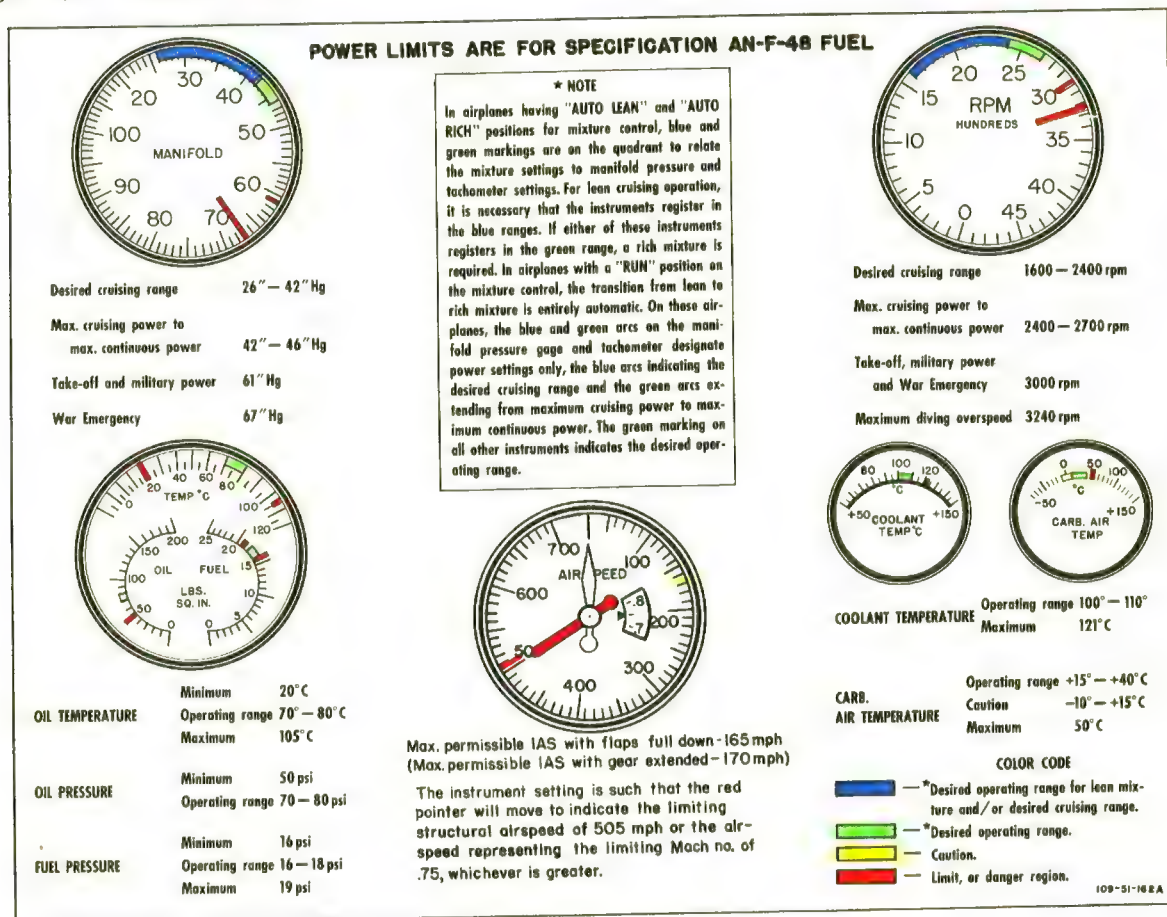


Figure 22—Instrument Limitations

(2) Set throttle and propeller controls to desired manifold pressure and rpm.

(3) Periodically check for the desired instrument readings.

Note

With the radiator air controls set in the "AUTOMATIC" position, the coolant temperature will be approximately 100°-110°C and the oil temperature will be approximately 70°-80°C. It should be noted that with very high powers on hot days, even though the radiator air controls are in the "AUTOMATIC" position, these temperature limits may be exceeded because the outlet flaps are in the full open position, making it impossible for the automatic control to maintain the desired temperature limits.

(4) For engine operation, see Power Plant Chart, section III, and Flight Operation Instruction Charts, appendix I.

Note

To ensure the lowest fuel consumption on a long-range mission, it is recommended that the highest manifold pressure consistent with Flight Operation Instruction Charts be used with any given rpm setting. However, to minimize lead fouling of spark plugs consequent to prolonged cruising at low power (especially in the range from 1600 to 1900 rpm), it is also recommended that a high power (3000 rpm and 61 in. Hg) be used for one minute every 30 minutes when the fuel supply is adequate.

WARNING

Do not use carburetor heat on V-1650-3 and V-1650-7 engines at altitudes above 12,000 feet. This precaution is necessary because heat has an adverse (leaning) effect on the carburetor altitude compensator mechanism above this altitude.

b. WAR EMERGENCY RATING.

(1) GENERAL.

(a) The War Emergency Rating given on the Power Plant Charts has been established to make available in combat the absolute maximum manifold pressure at which

Figure 23 deleted in revision dated 17 December 1947.

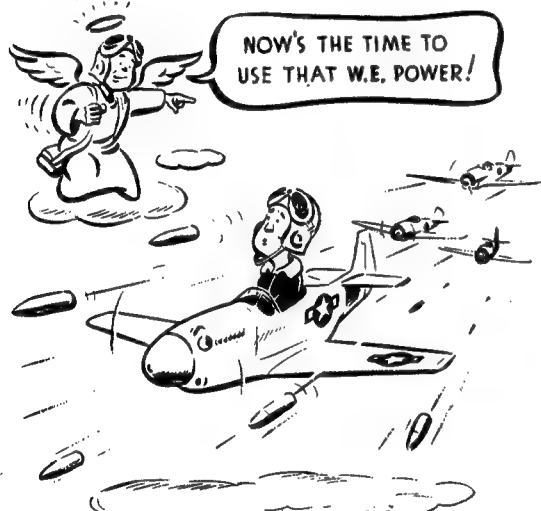
Figure 23—Engine and Airplane Limitations

the engine may be operated, within reasonable safety limits, for a 5-minute period under emergency conditions.

(b) This rating is considerably higher than the ratings given in the engine specification under which the engine was delivered. Since its use will decrease the engine's normal service life and time between overhauls, the War Emergency Rating should be held for use *only when emergency conditions exist*. The War Emergency Rating is not a guaranteed power rating; it is a maximum manifold pressure rating as established by the correct setting of the automatic manifold pressure regulator and the correct setting of the propeller governor to allow the propeller to turn at 3000 rpm.

(c) Use of the War Emergency Rating is permissible only when the following requirements are fulfilled:

1. The airplane must be in combat or precombat areas, as designated by the AAF



2. Specification No. AN-F-48, Grade 100/130 fuel must be used.

3. KLG RC5/3, Lodge RS5/5, or AC LE-44 spark plugs must be installed.

4. A break-through seal must be installed on the emergency boost control (early airplanes) or at the gate (late airplanes) to inform the crew chief that the engine has been operated at War Emergency Rating.

Note

Entry shall be made on Form 1A of time of war emergency power operation for close coordination with ground engineering officer.

5. The airplane must be placarded with a decal stating that use of the War Emergency Rating is permitted.

(2) OPERATION.—If it is necessary to use the War Emergency Rating, proceed as follows:

(a) Check mixture control. On late airplanes, the mixture control will be in "RUN"; on early airplanes, the mixture control will be in "AUTO RICH."

(b) Move propeller control to full "INCREASE RPM."

(c) Advance throttle to full open position (beyond gate on late airplanes).

(d) Pull out on boost control lever (early airplanes).

(e) Use war emergency power for 5 minutes maximum. Do not permit coolant outlet temperature to exceed 121°C. Oil inlet temperature must not exceed 105°C.

CAUTION

If the oil has been diluted, it is desirable to operate the engine 10 to 15 minutes at from 80 percent normal to military power before using the War Emergency Rating.

(f) To return to normal power operations:

1. Push boost control lever in (early airplanes).

2. Set throttle and propeller controls to give desired manifold pressure and rpm.

13. ENGINE FAILURE DURING FLIGHT.

Follow instructions in section IV, paragraph 3.

14. FLYING CHARACTERISTICS.

a. GENERAL.—The airplane is stable at all normal loadings, but the directional trim changes at low speeds as speed and horsepower output are varied. The trim tab controls are sensitive and must be used carefully. The effect of flap and landing gear operation on the trim of the airplane in flight is as follows:

Landing gear extended—airplane becomes nose heavy.
Flaps lowered—airplane becomes nose heavy.

b. CHARACTERISTICS OF ELEVATOR BOBWEIGHT.—With the fuselage tank filled, the center of gravity of the airplane is moved so far aft that flying characteristics become unsatisfactory. Stick forces tend to reverse when the airplane enters a tight turn or pull-out, making it necessary for the pilot to exert considerable forward pressure on the stick to prevent further tightening of the turn or pull-out. In order to reduce this tendency, a bobweight has been added to the elevator system to increase the normal stick forces under accelerated flight conditions. When not more than 25 gallons remain in the fuselage fuel tank, combat maneuvers may be made without as great a danger of overaccelerating the airplane due to low stick forces. However, with the fuselage tank full, it is still necessary to exercise extreme care in flying and to avoid accelerated flight. Keep in mind that the restrictions given in paragraph 1. a. still apply.

15. STALLS.

The stall in this airplane is comparatively mild. The airplane does not whip at the stall but rolls rather slowly, and has very little tendency to drop into a spin. When the stick and rudder are released, the nose drops sharply, and the airplane recovers from the stall almost instantly. When a complete stall is reached, a wing will drop. If you keep pulling back on the stick when the wing drops, the airplane will fall into a steep spiral. In a straight power-off stall, some warning

is given about 3 to 4 mph above the stall by slightly elevator buffet. A high-speed stall is preceded by sharp buffeting at the elevators and wing root, but recovery is almost immediate when pressure on the stick is released. Recovery from any stall is entirely normal: Release the back pressure on the stick and apply opposite rudder to pick up the dropping wing. The speed at which a stall occurs can vary widely, depending on the gross weight and external load of the airplane.

STALLING SPEEDS

With or Without Wing Racks (No External Load)

GEAR AND FLAPS UP

Gross Weight	9500	8500	7500
IAS (mph)	103	97	91

GEAR AND FLAPS DOWN

Gross Weight	9500	8500	7500
IAS (mph)	96	90.5	85

With Wing Bombs or Combat Tanks

GEAR AND FLAPS UP

Gross Weight	11,000	10,000	9000
IAS (mph)	113	107.5	102

GEAR AND FLAPS DOWN

Gross Weight	11,000	10,000	9000
IAS (mph)	103	98	93

16. SPINS.

a. POWER-OFF SPINS. (See figure 24.)

(1) DESCRIPTION.

(a) In general, spins in this airplane are uncomfortable due to heavy oscillations. Occasionally the left spin will dampen out after approximately three turns, but the right spin continues with an oscillatory action.

(b) Upon applying controls to start a spin, the airplane snaps $\frac{1}{2}$ turn in the direction of spin with the nose dropping to near vertical. At the end of one turn, the nose rises to or above the horizon and the spin slows down, occasionally coming almost to a complete stop. The airplane then snaps $\frac{1}{2}$ turn with the nose dropping to 50-60 degrees below the horizon and continues as during the first turn.

(c) The force required to hold the controls in the spinning position is quite heavy and some rudder buffet will be noticed.

(d) Upon applying controls for recovery, the nose drops to near the vertical position, the spin speeds up, then stops in 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ turns after recovery controls have been applied.

(2) RECOVERY.—Recovery procedure is the same in both a left and right spin. As soon as you apply opposite rudder, the nose will drop slightly. The spin will speed up rapidly for about $1\frac{1}{4}$ turns and then stop. The rudder force will be light at first, become very heavy for about one second in the first half turn, and then drop to zero as the spin stops. Recovery is effected in the normal manner, that is, by applying full opposite rudder followed by movement of the stick to neutral.



109-00-287A

Figure 24—Spin Characteristics

Note

During the spin, a slight rudder buffeting will be noticeable. If you attempt to recover from the dive too soon after the spin has stopped, you will also feel a rather heavy buffeting in both the elevator and rudder. The remedy for this condition is to release some of the pressure you have applied on the stick.

b. POWER-ON SPINS.

(1) **DESCRIPTION.**—Power-on spins are extremely dangerous in this airplane and should never be intentionally performed. In a power-on spin, the nose of the airplane remains 10-20 degrees above the horizon and recovery control has no effect upon the airplane until the throttle has been completely retarded.

(2) **RECOVERY.**—Close throttle completely and apply controls for recovery. Hold full opposite rudder with stick in neutral until recovery is effected. As many as 5 or 6 turns of spin will be made after applying controls for recovery and 9000-10,000 feet of altitude will be lost.

17. PERMISSIBLE ACROBATICS.

All acrobatics are permitted, with the exception of snap rolls and power-on spins. Slow rolls are permitted only if the airplane is equipped with a dorsal fin and reverse boost rudder tab. Inverted flying must be limited to 10 seconds because of loss of oil pressure and failure of the scavenge pumps to operate in an inverted position.

18. DIVING.

a. MAXIMUM DIVING SPEEDS.

(1) **GENERAL.**—At high diving speeds there is danger of the airplane being affected by compressibility—a phenomenon likely to be encountered when the true speed approaches the speed of sound. Compressibility may be indicated by instability of the airplane, uncontrollable rolling or pitching, stiffness of controls, or combinations of these effects. The high-speed dive characteristics of the airplane depend to some extent on the elevator installation. Late airplanes are equipped with metal-covered elevators and a vertical stabilizer with an angle of incidence of $\frac{1}{2}$ degree; all other airplanes have fabric-covered elevators and a vertical stabilizer with an angle of incidence of 2 degrees.

(2) **FABRIC-COVERED ELEVATORS.**—At a true speed of approximately 75 percent of the speed of sound, airplanes with fabric-covered elevators tend to porpoise. This porpoising starts at approximately the speeds shown in red on figures 26 and 27 and increases in intensity as the airspeed is further increased. Although the airplane does not exhibit any unusual characteristics other than porpoising at the indicated speeds, these limits should not normally be exceeded, since compressibility effects may be evidenced in a more violent manner if allowed to progress. Figures 26 and 27 show the pilot's indicated airspeed corresponding to a true speed of 75 percent of the speed of sound at various altitudes. Note, however, that at the lower altitudes, the speed of sound does

not govern, and the limiting speed becomes a structural consideration only.

(3) **METAL-COVERED ELEVATORS.**—With the metal-covered elevators installed, the longitudinal characteristics remain normal until the true speed of the airplane reaches approximately 76 to 78 percent of the speed of sound. At this speed, the airplane may become slightly nose-heavy because of the effects of compressibility. Inasmuch as further increases in true speed may result in more severe nose-heaviness, diving speed should be limited at this point and recovery started immediately after the change in trim is evident.

b. ALTITUDE REQUIRED FOR PULL-OUT.—Figure 26 shows the minimum safe altitude required for a pull-out from dives, with a constant 4G acceleration. Figure 27 shows the minimum safe altitude required for a pull-out from dives with a constant 6G acceleration (when using anti-G suit).

c. RECOVERY.—If, through necessity or inadvertence, you exceed the diving speed limits shown on figure 26 and pronounced compressibility effects are experienced, ease off on your power and pull up gradually.



WARNING

Be very careful in pull-outs, since the stick forces are relatively light, and an abrupt pull-out may cause structural failure.

The elevator trim tab will normally not be required to aid recovery. However, if found necessary, it should be used with care and in small increments.

19. GLIDING.

Gliding may be carried out at any safe speed down to the recommended margin of about 25 percent above stalling speed. With the landing gear and flaps up, the glide is fairly flat with the nose very high. Forward visibility in this condition is poor. Lowering either the flaps or landing gear, or both, greatly steepens the gliding angle, and the rate of descent is considerably increased.

20. NIGHT FLYING.**Note**

On early airplanes, spare bulbs are contained in the small compartment on the right forward side of the cockpit. Disconnect oxygen hose before opening compartment door. On late airplanes, spare bulbs are in clips on the left underside of the instrument shroud.

a. In flying at night, the sequence outlined for daylight operation should be even more strictly observed. In addition, familiarize yourself with the location of the different lights and their control switches, especially the landing light switch.

(1) **INSTRUMENT LIGHTING.**—Turn on the fluorescent lamps by turning the rheostat knobs (on radiator air control panel and right-hand switch panel) to "START" until the lights come on; then switch to either "ON" or "DIM" position. Rotating the lens housing selects the visible or invisible illumination.

(2) **POSITION LIGHTS.**—The position light switches are on the right-hand switch panel. Two intensities of light are available: "BRIGHT" and "DIM."

(3) **LANDING LIGHT.**—The switch for the landing light is located on the radiator air control panel.

(4) **COCKPIT LIGHTS.**—A cockpit swivel light is on each side of the cockpit. Turn on light by turning switch on lamp housing. The cockpit light switch on the front switch panel must be "ON" before operating the lights.

(5) **RECOGNITION LIGHTS.**—Set the switches, located on the right switch panel, for the light or combination of lights desired. Place the switches in "STEADY" position for continuous operation and in "KEY" position for intermittent operation, using the keying switch.

21. APPROACH AND LANDING.

(Recommended landing speeds are shown in figure 28.)

a. **APPROACH.**—When approaching the field, follow this sequence:

Note

It is recommended that military power be used for a short period just prior to landing.

- (1) Mixture control "AUTO RICH" or "RUN."
- (2) Oil and coolant radiator air controls "AUTOMATIC."
- (3) Fuel selector to internal tank with most fuel. Booster pump switch "ON" or "NORMAL."
- (4) Propeller control set for 2700 rpm.

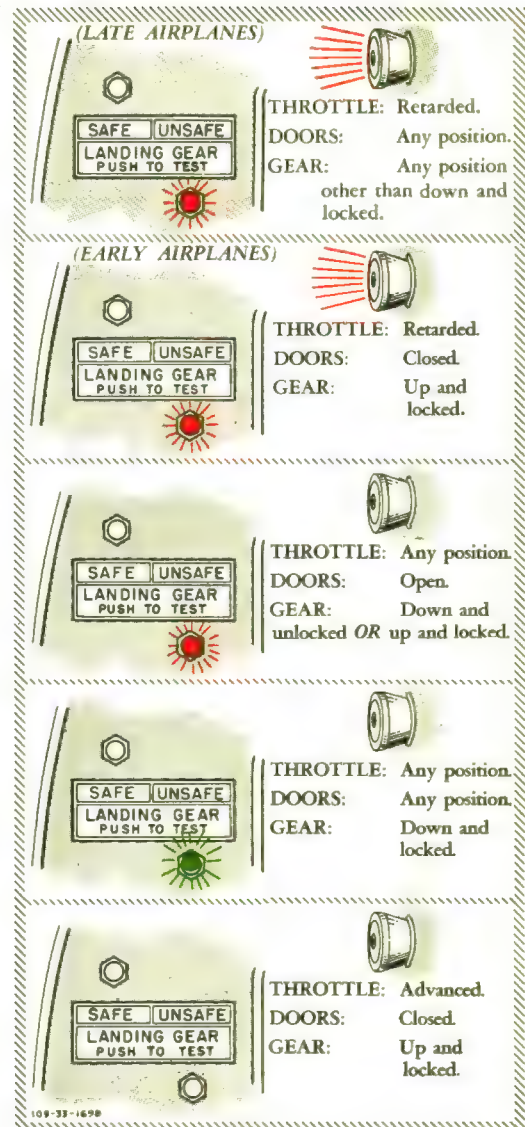


Figure 25—Landing Gear Warning Signals

(5) Lower the landing gear below 170 IAS. Check position of gear by the warning lights at left of instrument panel. On late airplanes, a horn will sound when throttle is retarded with gear up. (See figure 25.)

WARNING

After lowering landing gear, do not attempt to raise gear by moving landing gear control to "UP" until the "DOWN" cycle is completed.

(6) If desired, lower the flaps 15 degrees to give a steeper approach angle. When the airplane has been brought into the wind for landing, lower the flaps fully at an altitude of at least 400 feet, provided the indicated airspeed is below 165 IAS and above 100 IAS.

LIMITING IAS

260

285

310

340

370

400

430

465

495

505

505

MINIMUM SAFE ALTITUDE REQ. FOR RECOVERY - FEET

40,000
36,000
32,000
28,000
24,000
20,000
16,000
12,000
8,000
4,000
0

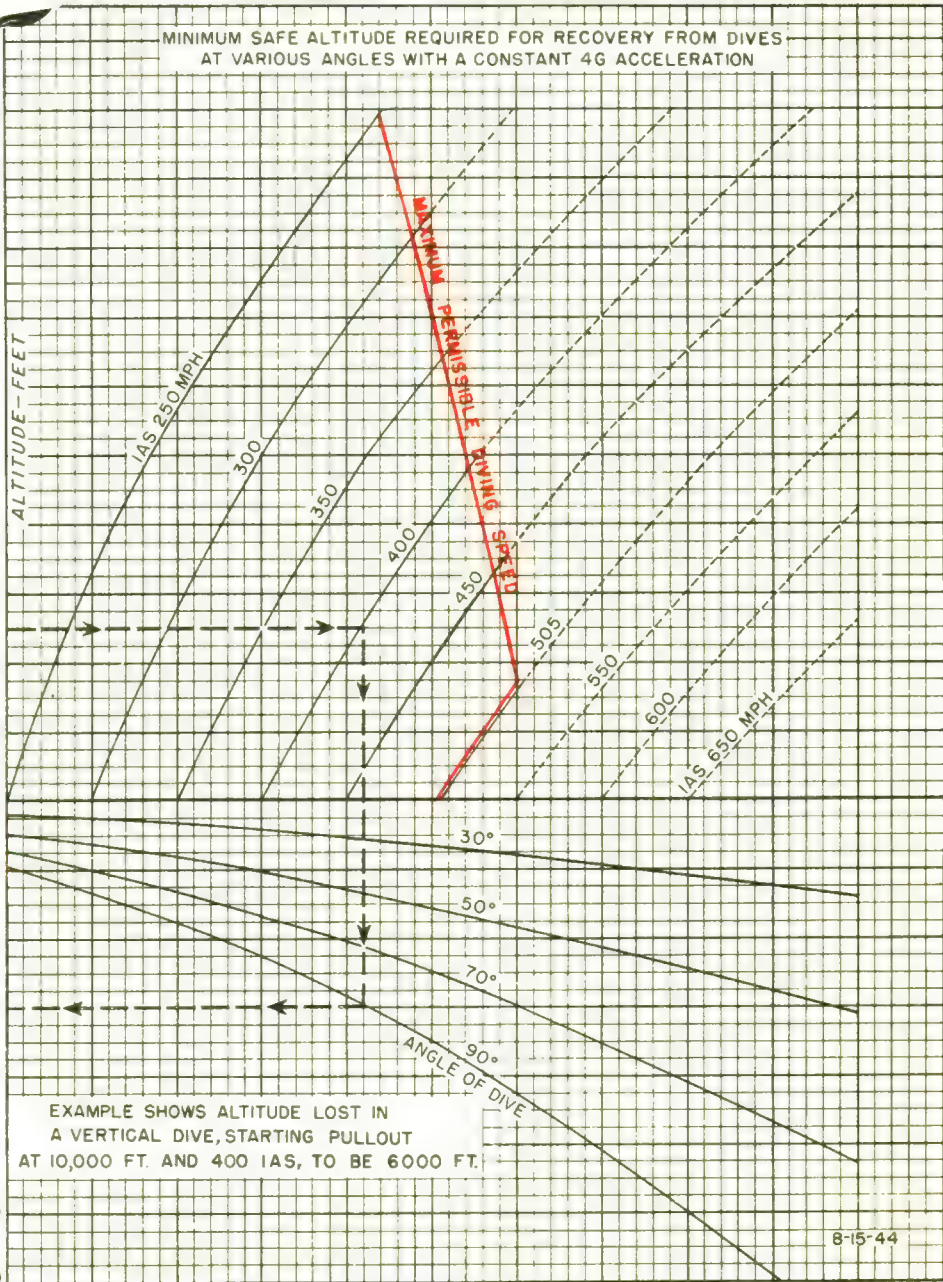


Figure 26—Diving Limitations—4G Pullout

AN 01-60JE-1

122-93-1918

LIMITING IAS

260

285

310

340

370

400

430

465

495

505

505

MINIMUM SAFE ALTITUDE REQ. FOR RECOVERY - FEET

MINIMUM SAFE ALTITUDE REQUIRED FOR RECOVERY FROM DIVES
AT VARIOUS ANGLES WITH A CONSTANT 6G ACCELERATION

FOR USE WITH "G" SUIT ONLY



Figure 27—Diving Limitations—6G Pullout

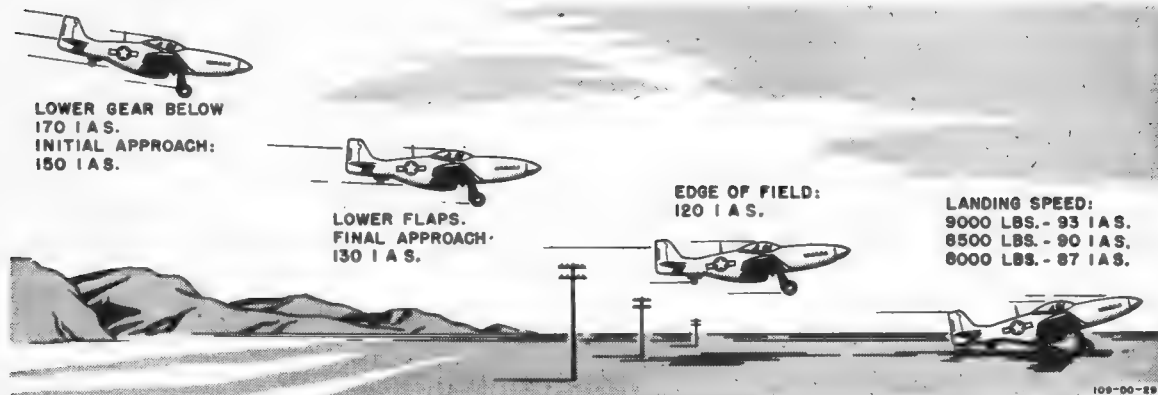


Figure 28—Approach and Landing Speeds

b. LANDING.

(1) **GENERAL.**—After you have turned into the field and lowered the flaps, maintain a correct gliding speed. Adjust the elevator trim tab to assist in landing. Having stopped after landing, raise the flaps before taxiing.

(2) **CROSS-WIND LANDING.**—As the airplane has a landing gear of wide tread and a steerable tail wheel, cross-wind landings may be negotiated safely. Keep one wing down, into the wind, to counteract drift.

(3) MINIMUM RUN LANDING.

(a) For a minimum run landing over an obstacle, lower the flaps fully and reduce power to obtain the lowest IAS consistent with safety.

(b) For a minimum run landing with no obstacle, use full flaps and make a flat, power-on approach.

(4) **GO-AROUND PROCEDURE.**—If an attempt to land is unsuccessful:

- (a) Open throttle.
- (b) Push propeller control to full "INCREASE RPM."
- (c) Raise landing gear.
- (d) When airspeed reaches 100 IAS, raise flaps.

22. STOPPING ENGINE.

- a. Turn booster pump switch "OFF."
- b. If a cold weather start is anticipated, hold oil dilution switch "ON" (3 minutes maximum).
- c. Run engine to 1500 rpm, set mixture control in "IDLE CUT OFF," and move throttle fully open. Leave mixture control in "IDLE CUT OFF" as a precaution against accidental starting.
- d. Turn ignition switch "OFF" after the engine ceases firing.
- e. Turn fuel shut-off control "OFF."

23. BEFORE LEAVING COCKPIT.

- a. Turn "OFF" all switches.
- b. Release parking brakes after wheels are chocked. ■
- c. Lock the control surfaces. (Use upper locking notch on control stick when airplane is to be towed.) (See figure 7.)
- d. Place carburetor air control in "UNRAMMED FILTERED AIR" position.



- e. Open canopy, and pull crank handle inboard to disengage clutch, so that canopy can be moved manually. (See figure 10.)
- f. Close canopy after leaving cockpit.

**1. AIRSPEED CORRECTION TABLES.**

a. Two corrections must be made on the IAS in order to obtain the true indicated airspeed. The first correction is for the pitot installation; the second is for compressibility effects. Use the Airspeed Installation Correction Table to find the corrected indicated airspeed; then use the Com-

pressibility Correction Table to obtain the true indicated airspeed.

b. EXAMPLE.

(1) **PROBLEM.**—Find true indicated airspeed from an IAS of 400 at 25,000 feet.

(2) **ANSWER.**—Corrected IAS = $400 + 4$ (position error) or 404. True indicated airspeed = 404 less 19 or 385.

AIRSPEED INSTALLATION CORRECTION TABLE
(With or Without External Load)

FLAPS UP		FLAPS FULL DOWN	
IAS (mph)	CORRECTION	IAS (mph)	CORRECTION
100	Add 5 mph	90	Add 3 mph
150	Add 4 mph	100	Add 1 mph
200	Add 3 mph	110	Subtract 1 mph
250	Add 2 mph	120	Subtract 2 mph
300	Add 2 mph	130	Subtract 3 mph
350	Add 3 mph		
400	Add 4 mph		

COMPRESSIBILITY CORRECTION TABLE

Subtract From Corrected Indicated Airspeed							
Pressure Altitude	IAS (mph)						
	150	200	250	300	350	400	500
10,000	0	1	2	3	4	6	10
15,000	0	1	3	4	7	10	17
20,000	1	2	4	6	10	14	25
25,000	1	3	5	9	13	19	33
30,000	2	4	7	12	19	25	42
35,000	2	5	10	16	25	33	53

POWER PLANT CHART

AIRCRAFT MODEL(S)

PROPELLER(S)

ENGINE MODEL(S)

P-51D AND P-51K

HAMILTON STANDARD

V-1650-7

GAUGE READING	FUEL PRESS.	OIL PRESS.	OIL TEMP.	COOLANT TEMP.	CARD. AIR TEMP.	MAXIMUM PERMISSABLE DIVING RPM: 3240 MINIMUM RECOMMENDED CRUISE RPM: 1600								
DESIRED MAXIMUM	16-18 19	70-80	70-80 105	100-110 121	15-40 50	OIL GRADE: 1120, SPEC. NO. AN-O-8 FUEL GRADE: 100/130 SPEC. NO. AN-F-48 COOLANT: SPEC. NO. AN-E-2 WITH HMBT								
MINIMUM IDLING	10 9	50 15												

WAR EMERGENCY (COMBAT EMERGENCY)			MILITARY POWER (NON-COMBAT EMERGENCY)			OPERATING CONDITION			NORMAL RATED (MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS)			MAXIMUM CRUISE (NORMAL OPERATION)		
5 MINUTES			15 MINUTES			TIME LIMIT			UNLIMITED			UNLIMITED		
RUN 3000			RUN 3000			MIXTURE R. P. M.			RUN 2700			RUN 2400		
MANIF. PRESS.	SUPER- CHARGER	FUEL (2) Gal./Min	MANIF. PRESS.	SUPER- CHARGER	FUEL (2) Gal./Min	STD. TEMP. °C	PRESSURE ALTITUDE	STD. TEMP. °F	MANIF. PRESS.	SUPER- CHARGER	FUEL GPH (3)	MANIF. PRESS.	SUPER- CHARGER	FUEL GPH (3)
F.T.	HIGH	1.0	F.T.	HIGH	1.0	-55.0	40,000 FT.	-67.0	F.T.	HIGH	63	F.T.	HIGH	49
F.T.	HIGH	1.5	F.T.	HIGH	1.5	-55.0	38,000 FT.	-67.0	F.T.	HIGH	70	F.T.	HIGH	54
F.T.	HIGH	1.5	F.T.	HIGH	1.5	-55.0	36,000 FT.	-67.0	F.T.	HIGH	77	F.T.	HIGH	59
F.T.	HIGH	2.0	F.T.	HIGH	2.0	-52.4	34,000 FT.	-62.3	F.T.	HIGH	84	F.T.	HIGH	63
F.T.	HIGH	2.0	F.T.	HIGH	2.0	-48.4	32,000 FT.	-55.1	F.T.	HIGH	90	F.T.	HIGH	68
F.T.	HIGH	2.5	F.T.	HIGH	2.5	-44.4	30,000 FT.	-48.0	F.T.	HIGH	97	F.T.	HIGH	72
F.T.	HIGH	3.0	F.T.	HIGH	3.0	-40.5	28,000 FT.	-40.9	46	HIGH	101	F.T.	HIGH	77
F.T.	HIGH	3.5	61	HIGH	3.0	-36.5	26,000 FT.	-33.7	46	HIGH	99	F.T.	HIGH	82
67	HIGH	3.5	61	HIGH	3.0	-32.5	24,000 FT.	-26.5	46	HIGH	97	42	HIGH	84
67	HIGH	3.5	61	HIGH	3.0	-28.6	22,000 FT.	-19.4	46	HIGH	95	42	HIGH	83
67	HIGH	3.5	61	HIGH	3.0	-24.6	20,000 FT.	-12.3	F.T.	LOW	94	42	HIGH	82
67	HIGH	3.5	F.T.	LOW	2.5	-20.7	18,000 FT.	-5.2	F.T.	LOW	100	42	HIGH	81
F.T.	LOW	3.5	F.T.	LOW	2.5	-16.7	16,000 FT.	2.0	46	LOW	105	F.T.	LOW	79
F.T.	LOW	3.5	F.T.	LOW	3.0	-12.7	14,000 FT.	9.1	46	LOW	102	42	LOW	84
F.T.	LOW	3.5	61	LOW	3.0	-8.8	12,000 FT.	16.2	46	LOW	99	42	LOW	82
67	LOW	2.5	61	LOW	3.0	-4.8	10,000 FT.	23.4	46	LOW	97	42	LOW	80
67	LOW	3.0	61	LOW	3.0	-0.8	8,000 FT.	30.5	46	LOW	94	42	LOW	78
67	LOW	3.5	61	LOW	3.0	3.1	6,000 FT.	37.6	46	LOW	92	42	LOW	76
67	LOW	3.5	61	LOW	3.0	7.1	4,000 FT.	44.7	46	LOW	90	42	LOW	74
67	LOW	3.5	61	LOW	2.5	11.0	2,000 FT.	51.8	46	LOW	88	42	LOW	72
67	LOW	3.0	61	LOW	2.5	15.0	SEA LEVEL	59.0	46	LOW	86	42	LOW	70

GENERAL NOTES

⁽¹⁾Gal./Min.: APPROXIMATE U.S. GALLON PER MINUTE PER ENGINE⁽²⁾GPH: APPROXIMATE U.S. GALLON PER HOUR PER ENGINE.

F.T.: MEANS FULL THROTTLE OPERATION.

VALUES ARE FOR LEVEL FLIGHT WITH WAP.

FOR COMPLETE CRUISING DATA SEE APPENDIX I
 NOTE: TO DETERMINE CONSUMPTION IN BRITISH
 IMPERIAL UNITS, MULTIPLY BY 10 THEN DIVIDE
 BY 12.

TAKE-OFF CONDITIONS:

3000 RPM 61" HG

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

OPERATION BELOW 1600 RPM LOW BLOWER
 OPERATION BELOW 2000 RPM HIGH BLOWER

SPECIAL NOTES

*AVOID OPERATION BELOW 1600 RPM IN LOW BLOWER
 AS GENERATOR WILL NOT DELIVER SUFFICIENT AMPERAGE.

*AVOID OPERATION BELOW 2000 RPM IN HIGH BLOWER
 BECAUSE OF ENGINE ROUGHNESS.

DATA AS OF 8/20/44 BASED ON FLIGHT TESTS

 AFMC-526
 1-1-1-1-1

Figure 29—Power Plant Chart—V-1650-7 Engine

AN 01-60JE-1

POWER PLANT CHART

AIRCRAFT MODEL(S)
P-51D AND K

PROPELLER(S)
AEROPRODUCTS CONSTANT-SPEED
OR HAMILTON STANDARD

ENGINE MODEL(S)
V-1650-3

GAUGE READING	FUEL PRESS.	OIL PRESS.	OIL TEMP.	COOLANT TEMP.	CARB. AIR TEMP.	MAXIMUM MINIMUM	PERMISSIBLE RECOMMENDED	DIVING CRUISE	RPM: 3200 RPM: 1600
DESIRED MAXIMUM	16-18 18	70-80	70-80 85	100-110 121	15-40 50	OIL GRADE: 1120, SPEC. NO. AN-O-8 FUEL GRADE: 100/130 SPEC. NO. AN-F-48 COOLANT: SPEC. NO. AN-E-2 WITH NMBT			
MINIMUM IDLING	16 9	50 15							

WAR EMERGENCY (COMBAT EMERGENCY)			MILITARY POWER (NON-COMBAT EMERGENCY)			OPERATING CONDITION			NORMAL RATED (MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS)			MAXIMUM CRUISE (NORMAL OPERATION)		
5 MINUTES			15 MINUTES			TIME LIMIT			UNLIMITED			UNLIMITED		
RUN 3000			RUN 3000			MIXTURE R. P. M.			RUN 2700			RUN 2400		
MANIF. PRESS.	SUPER- CHARGER	FUEL ⁽²⁾ Gal./Min	MANIF. PRESS.	SUPER- CHARGER	FUEL ⁽²⁾ Gal./Min	STD. TEMP. °C	PRESSURE ALTITUDE	STD. TEMP. °F	MANIF. PRESS.	SUPER- CHARGER	FUEL ⁽³⁾ GPH	MANIF. PRESS.	SUPER- CHARGER	FUEL GPH ⁽³⁾
F.T.	HIGH	2.0	F.T.	HIGH	2.0	-55.0	40,000 FT.	-67.0	F.T.	HIGH	63	F.T.	HIGH	48
F.T.	HIGH	2.0	F.T.	HIGH	2.0	-55.0	38,000 FT.	-67.0	F.T.	HIGH	74	F.T.	HIGH	56
F.T.	HIGH	2.0	F.T.	HIGH	2.0	-55.0	36,000 FT.	-67.0	F.T.	HIGH	85	F.T.	HIGH	64
F.T.	HIGH	2.5	F.T.	HIGH	2.5	-52.4	34,000 FT.	-62.3	F.T.	HIGH	96	F.T.	HIGH	70
F.T.	HIGH	2.5	F.T.	HIGH	2.5	-48.4	32,000 FT.	-55.1	46	HIGH	102	F.T.	HIGH	77
F.T.	HIGH	2.5	61	HIGH	2.5	-44.4	30,000 FT.	-48.0	46	HIGH	100	F.T.	HIGH	84
67	HIGH	3.0	61	HIGH	2.5	-40.5	28,000 FT.	-40.9	46	HIGH	98	42	HIGH	86
67	HIGH	3.0	61	HIGH	2.5	-36.5	26,000 FT.	-33.7	46	HIGH	97	42	HIGH	84
67	HIGH	3.0	F.T.	LOW	2.5	-32.5	24,000 FT.	-26.5	F.T.	LOW	99	F.T.	LOW	71
F.T.	LOW	2.5	F.T.	LOW	2.5	-28.6	22,000 FT.	-19.4	F.T.	LOW	111	F.T.	LOW	76
F.T.	LOW	2.5	F.T.	LOW	2.5	-24.6	20,000 FT.	-12.3	46	LOW	119	F.T.	LOW	83
F.T.	LOW	3.0	61	LOW	3.0	-20.7	18,000 FT.	- 5.2	46	LOW	117	F.T.	LOW	91
67	LOW	3.0	61	LOW	3.0	-16.7	16,000 FT.	2.0	46	LOW	116	42	LOW	94
67	LOW	3.0	61	LOW	3.0	-12.7	14,000 FT.	9.1	46	LOW	114	42	LOW	93
67	LOW	3.0	61	LOW	3.0	- 8.8	12,000 FT.	16.2	46	LOW	112	42	LOW	92
67	LOW	3.0	61	LOW	3.0	- 4.8	10,000 FT.	23.4	46	LOW	110	42	LOW	90
67	LOW	3.0	61	LOW	2.5	- 0.8	8,000 FT.	30.5	46	LOW	109	42	LOW	88
67	LOW	3.0	61	LOW	2.5	3.1	6,000 FT.	37.6	46	LOW	107	42	LOW	86
67	LOW	3.0	61	LOW	2.5	7.1	4,000 FT.	44.7	46	LOW	105	42	LOW	85
67	LOW	3.0	61	LOW	2.5	11.0	2,000 FT.	51.8	46	LOW	103	42	LOW	83
67	LOW	3.0	61	LOW	2.5	15.0	SEA LEVEL	59.0	46	LOW	101	42	LOW	81

GENERAL NOTES

① Gal./Min: APPROXIMATE U.S. GALLON PER MINUTE PER ENGINE
② GPH: APPROXIMATE U.S. GALLON PER HOUR PER ENGINE.
F.T.: MEANS FULL THROTTLE OPERATION.
VALUES ARE FOR LEVEL FLIGHT WITH RAM.

FOR COMPLETE CRUISING DATA SEE APPENDIX I
NOTE: TO DETERMINE CONSUMPTION IN BRITISH
IMPERIAL UNITS, MULTIPLY BY 10 THEN DIVIDE
BY 12. RED FIGURES ARE PRELIMINARY SUBJECT
TO REVISION AFTER FLIGHT CHECK.

TAKE-OFF CONDITIONS:
3000 RPM 61 IN. HG

***CONDITIONS TO AVOID:**
OPERATIONS BELOW 1600 RPM LOW BLOWER
OPERATIONS BELOW 2000 RPM HIGH BLOWER

SPECIAL NOTES

*AVOID OPERATION BELOW 1600 RPM IN LOW BLOWER AS
GENERATOR WILL NOT DELIVER SUFFICIENT AMPERAGE.
*AVOID OPERATION BELOW 2000 RPM IN HIGH BLOWER
BECAUSE OF ENGINE ROUGHNESS.

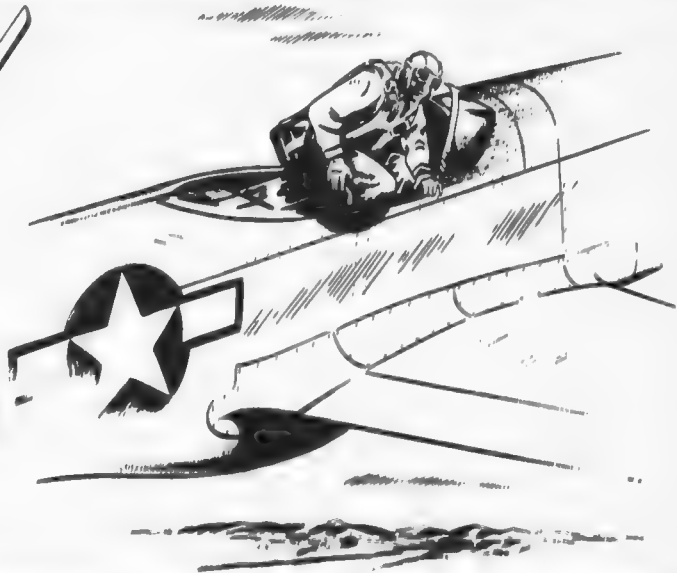
DATA AS OF 5-8-45 BASED ON FLIGHT TESTS

AFMC-526
8-1-44

Figure 30—Power Plant Chart—V-1650-3 Engine

Section IV

EMERGENCY OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS



1. GENERAL.

All emergency instructions, except those contained in section II, have been assembled in this section to facilitate quick reference. Thoroughly acquaint yourself with these instructions before flying this airplane.

2. ENGINE FAILURE DURING TAKE-OFF.

Follow instructions in section II, paragraph 10.

3. ENGINE FAILURE DURING FLIGHT.

a. If the engine fails during flight, the airplane may be abandoned, ditched (*paragraph 6*), or brought in for a dead-stick landing. For a landing with the engine dead, follow these instructions:

- (1) Depress the nose at once so that the airspeed does not drop below stalling speed. Keep IAS well above stalling speed.
- (2) If external tanks or bombs are installed, release them immediately. (*See paragraph 9.*)
- (3) Turn "OFF" fuel shut-off control and battery-disconnect switch.
- (4) Choose an area for landing. If near a landing field, notify tower. Judge your turns carefully and plan to land into the wind.
- (5) Release sliding canopy by pulling emergency release handle on right longeron.

WARNING

Before emergency release of canopy in flight, drop seat and lower head as far as possible. If excessive force was used in securing canopy prior to take-off, it may be necessary to crank the canopy back

enough to relieve the pressure against the windshield before the emergency release will be effective.

(6) If a long runway is available and if there is sufficient time and altitude to properly plan an approach, lower the landing gear. *If landing under any other condition, keep the gear up; you will stand less chance of injury by making a belly landing.*

(7) Lower the flaps approximately 30 degrees, saving the last 20 degrees of flap to overcome possible mistakes in judgment. Lower flaps fully when proper landing is assured.

(8) Land into the wind, changing direction only as necessary to miss obstructions.

(9) After landing, get out of the airplane as quickly as possible and remain outside.

4. RUNAWAY PROPELLER.

a. Failure of the governor to operate properly may result in a runaway propeller. A runaway propeller goes to full low pitch and may result in an engine rpm as high as 3600 or more. When such a failure occurs, the only method of reducing the rpm is to pull the throttle back and decrease airspeed. In doing this, it is highly important to make use of the allowable maximum overspeed (diving) rpm of 3240, given on the Power Plant Charts, and to reduce the IAS to approximately 140 mph in order to obtain the maximum horsepower available. The following procedure is recommended:

- (1) Pull throttle back to obtain 3240 rpm.
- (2) Raise nose of airplane to lose speed, and then return to sea level altitude. Keep IAS at approximately 140 mph.

(3) When over landing field, lower gear and come in at normal landing speed indicated in figure 28.

5. EMERGENCY EXIT DURING FLIGHT.

a. If an emergency exit must be made during flight, the following procedures are recommended:

(1) Unfasten safety belt and shoulder harness, and disconnect headphones and oxygen tube. Release sliding canopy by pulling emergency release handle on right longeron; then roll airplane over on its back and drop out.

WARNING

Before emergency release of canopy in flight, drop seat and lower head as far as possible. If excessive force was used in securing canopy prior to take-off, it may be necessary to crank the canopy back enough to relieve the pressure against the windshield before the emergency release will be effective.

(2) If possible, reduce speed and trim airplane to fly "hands off." (Trim to descend at 500 feet per minute.) Then proceed as follows:

(a) Unfasten safety belt and shoulder harness, and disconnect headphones and oxygen tube.

CAUTION

If jump is made at high altitude, remain connected to the regular airplane oxygen supply while all other preparations for leaving the airplane are made. Just before leaving the airplane, disconnect the oxygen mask from the mask-to-regulator tubing and place the type H-2 emergency bail-out oxygen cylinder in operation by pulling the rip-cord cable of the oxygen cylinder (the caution tag and pin assembly having been removed prior to take-off).

(b) Release sliding canopy.

(c) Raise seat to topmost position.

(d) Rise to a crouched position in seat, placing left foot on seat and right foot on right longeron adjacent to armor plate. Grasp armor plate with right hand and right longeron with left hand. (See figure 31.)

(e) Kick with legs and push with hands at instant of leaving cockpit, and dive for the right wing tip.

Note

The right side is recommended because the slipstream will help you clear the airplane. If this method is used, the wing will either pass your body before contact, or it will be possible to slide off the wing, and you will not strike the empennage.

6. DITCHING.

a. The airplane should be ditched *only as a last resort*. If, on an overwater flight, trouble arises and you are quite certain that you will not be able to reach land, leave the airplane while in flight. However, if it is not possible to maintain sufficient altitude for a successful parachute drop, ditching is the only remaining procedure. The instructions for ditching are as follows (figure 32):

(1) If bombs or droppable tanks are installed, release them immediately.

(2) Release sliding canopy. (See "WARNING" note in paragraph 5. a. (1).)

(3) Be sure your shoulder harness and safety belt are fastened securely as there is a violent deceleration of the airplane upon final impact.

(4) Land into the wind with flaps half down and landing gear up. Approach with one wing low (about 20 degrees) and speed just enough above stalling to maintain lateral control. Kick hard inside rudder just as the low wing tip hits the water, so as to spin the airplane around on the surface. This is known as "landing with a swerve" and although it is a difficult maneuver, it prevents the severe diving and extremely high deceleration that always result when a straight landing is made. As soon as the airplane comes to rest, get out *immediately*.

WARNING

Get out quickly upon landing. After the final impact, the airplane will sink very rapidly, *only remaining above the surface of the water for a period of 1½ to 2 seconds*.

7. LANDING GEAR EMERGENCY LOWERING.

In the event of hydraulic system failure, the landing gear may be lowered by placing the landing gear control handle in the "DOWN" position and yawing sideways. However, if the red landing gear warning light illuminates or horn sounds when the throttle is retarded (indicating an unsafe condition), pull the fairing door emergency knob, located just forward of the control stick, and then yaw the airplane sideways to force the gear into the locked position. If the tail wheel does not lock, increase the airplane's speed to increase the air load on the partially extended wheel, or dive the airplane a short distance and pull out with enough acceleration to down the tail wheel.

8. COOLANT RADIATOR FLAP EMERGENCY CONTROL

If, under any condition of flight, an excessive coolant temperature persists, first try the manual "OPEN" position of the

electrical control switch. If, after approximately 20 to 30 seconds, the temperature remains high and failure of the coolant flap actuator is indicated, pull the emergency release lever at the right side of the seat. One quick pull up will open the flap to a minimum of 7 inches.

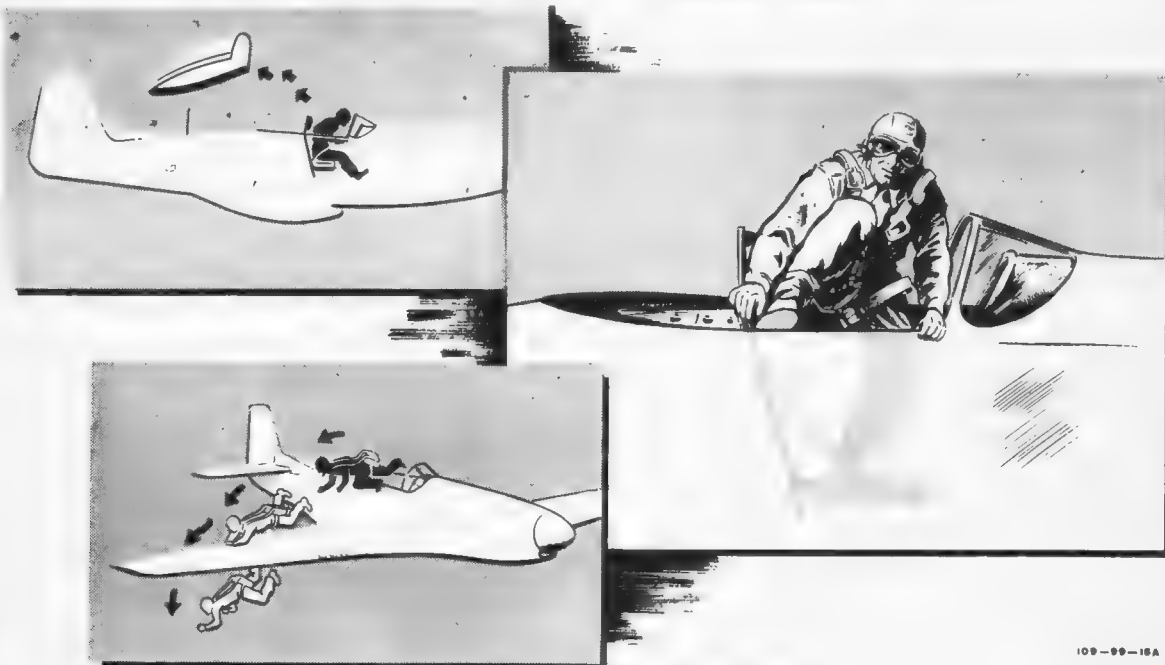


Figure 31—Emergency Exit During Flight

109-99-18A

109-00-278A

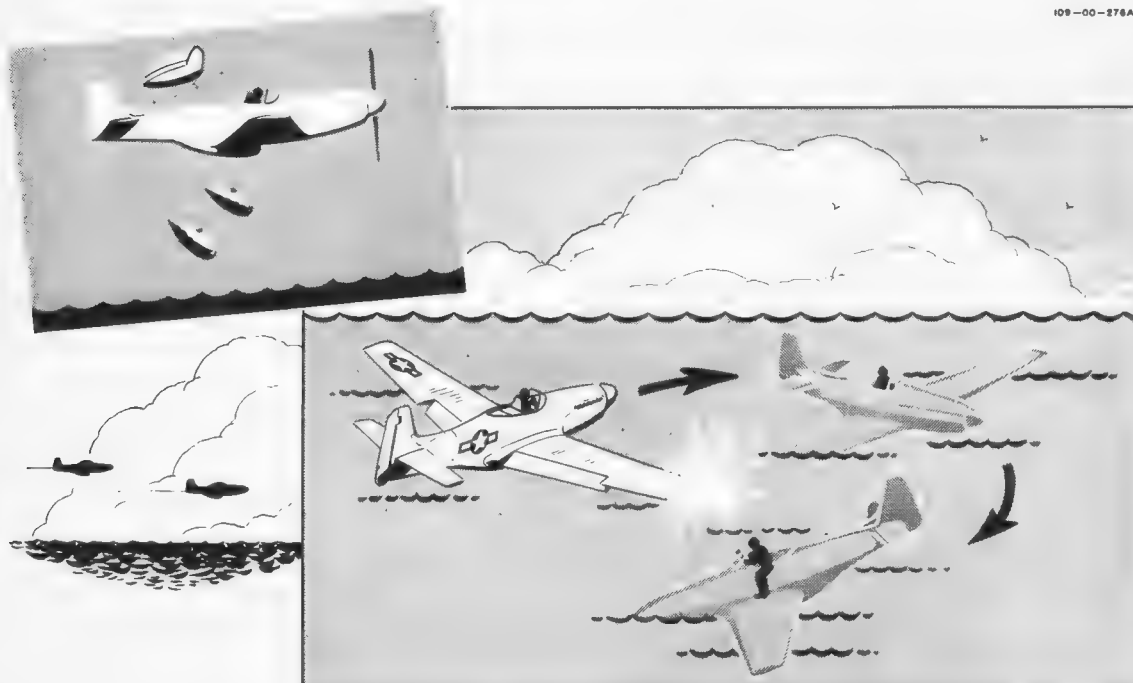


Figure 32—Ditching Airplane

The emergency control will extend the flap approximately 5½ inches beyond the flap setting at the time of release; therefore, if the high coolant temperature was not caused by actuator failure, an undesirable cooling condition may result from use of the emergency control. To check this possibility, after using the emergency release, hold the electrical control switch in the closed position for approximately 20 seconds. This will ensure that the flap is not extended beyond 7 inches if the electrical actuator is functioning at all. Then turn the switch to "OFF" for the remainder of the flight.

When the emergency release has been used, low power operation should be avoided to prevent the coolant temperature from going below the minimum allowable as a result of the greater flap opening. There is no provision for emergency closing of the flap, nor can the emergency release be reset in flight.

CAUTION

Use the emergency release with discretion. High coolant temperatures may be the result of high power settings, low altitude flight, engine malfunction, or a broken indicator rather than actuator failure.

9. EMERGENCY RELEASE OF BOMBS OR DROPPABLE FUEL TANKS.

The bombs or droppable fuel tanks are released by pull-

ing out on both emergency bomb release handles at left side of instrument panel.

10. EMERGENCY USE OF OXYGEN.

If for any reason there is a lack of oxygen, immediately turn "ON" the red emergency knob on the oxygen regulator. If a flow of pure oxygen is not received, place the type H-2 emergency bail-out oxygen cylinder in operation by pulling the rip-cord cable on the oxygen cylinder and reduce altitude to 20,000 feet or less within a time interval of 10 minutes or less.

11. USE OF MISCELLANEOUS EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT.

a. RADIO DEMOLITION SWITCH.—This switch, on the right side of the cockpit, controls a charge for demolishing the identification radio in an emergency. If identification set is installed, press both buttons simultaneously to set off the charge.

b. FIRST-AID KIT.—The contents of the first-aid kit are to be used only in an emergency, when medical aid is not available. Use contents of kit in accordance with the directions contained therein.

c. LIFE PRESERVER.—The back cushion on the seat is filled with kapok and may be used as a life preserver.

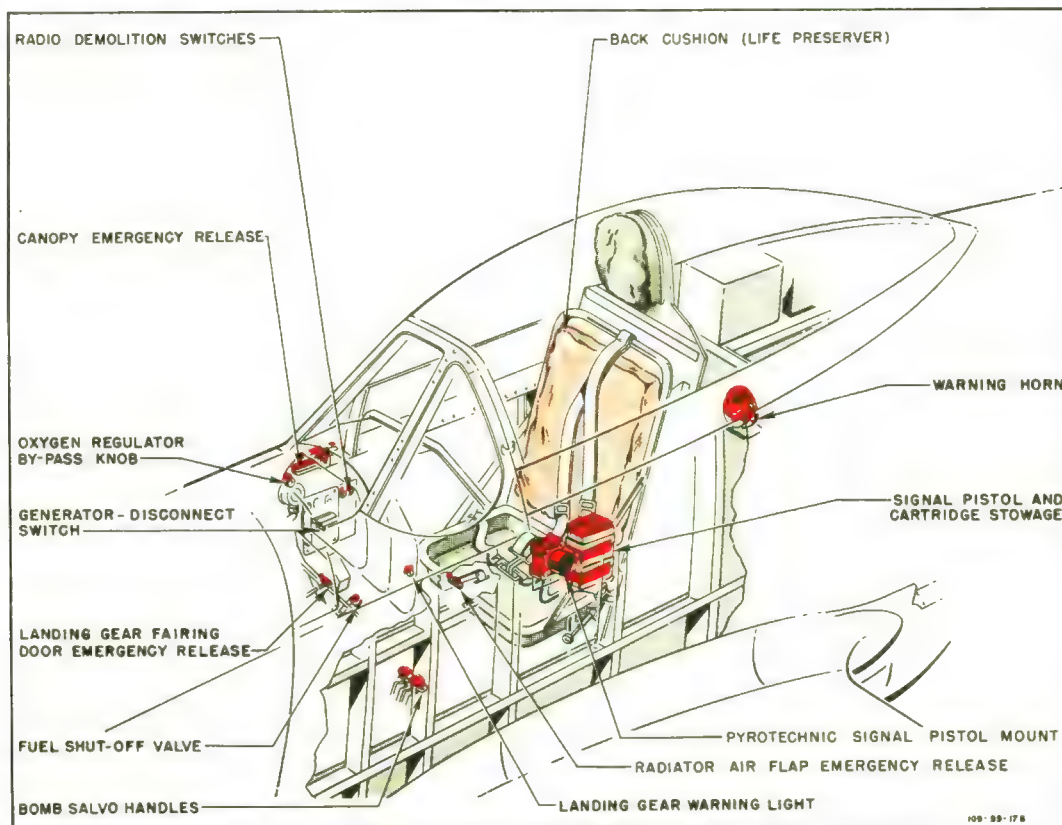


Figure 33—Emergency Equipment



1. GUNNERY EQUIPMENT.

a. GENERAL.

(1) DESCRIPTION.—Either of two gun installations may be used: a maximum of three fixed .50-caliber guns in each wing, or an alternate load of two guns in each wing. The maximum load includes 400 rounds of ammunition for each inboard gun and 270 rounds for each center and outboard gun. When the alternate installation is used, the center guns are removed, and 500 rounds of ammunition are provided for each outboard gun. Airplanes with the zero rail rocket installation have a K-14A or K-14B compensating gun sight. Other airplanes have a Type N-9 gun sight, the rheostat for which is on the front switch panel. Spare gun sight lamps are in clips on the underside of the instrument shroud. A gun sight aiming point camera with an overrun control is in the leading edge of the left wing. Late airplanes have a Type B-6 gun and bomb control switch assembly.

CAUTION

Keep gun sight in operation at all times when engine is running to prevent damage to gyro.

(2) OPERATION.

(a) On missions requiring gun heat, turn "ON" gun heater switch immediately after starting engine.

(b) Turn gun and camera safety switch to "CAMERA AND SIGHT." On K-14A gun sight, turn gyro motor "ON-OFF" switch on selector dimmer control to "ON." On the K-14B gun sight, the "ON-OFF" switch has been eliminated, and the gyro motor is turned on when the battery-disconnect switch is moved to "ON."

(c) Move selector switch on selector-dimmer control to "GYRO" or "FIXED AND GYRO."

(d) On combat missions, turn gun and camera safety

switch to "GUNS, SIGHT, AND CAMERA" as soon as the airplane is safely off the ground.

(e) To operate gun sight, turn on rheostat located on selector-dimmer control. (The gun sight will not operate until the gun and camera switch has been turned on.)

(f) Fire guns by squeezing trigger on control stick grip. When camera only is required, turn gun safety switch to "SIGHT AND CAMERA" and squeeze trigger.

Note

When the gun and camera safety switch is on, the heaters in the camera will function automatically at low temperature.

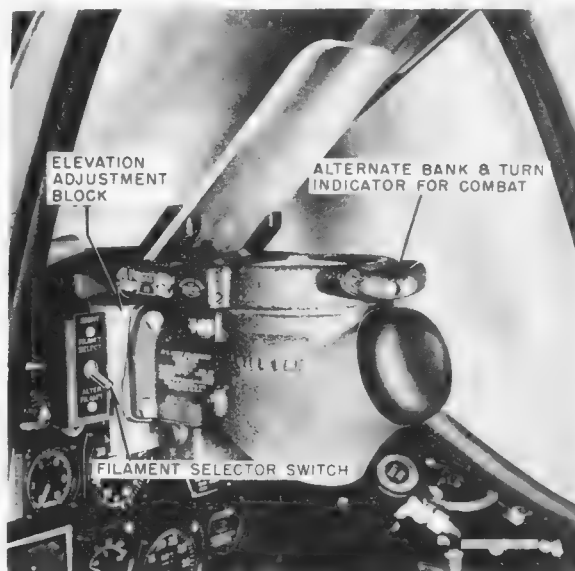


Figure 34—Type N-9 Gun Sight

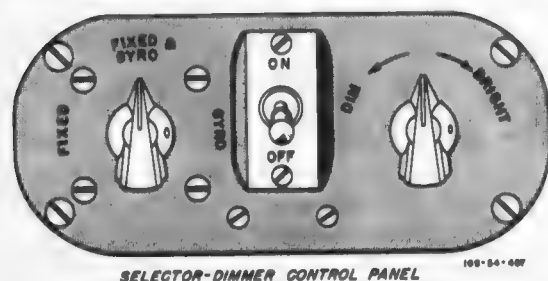
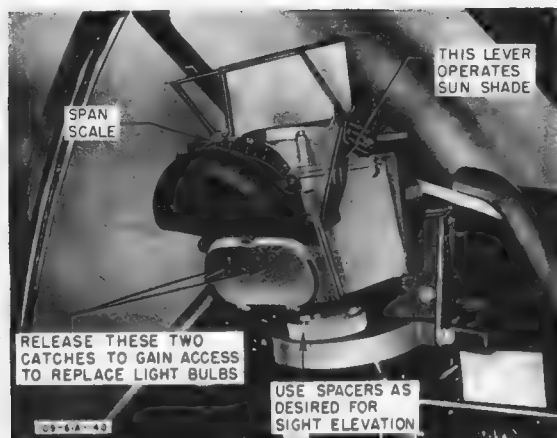


Figure 35—K-14A Gun Sight Installation

(e) Before landing, make sure that the gun and camera safety switch is at "CAMERA AND SIGHT" and gun heater switch is "OFF."

b. K-14A OR K-14B COMPENSATING GUN SIGHT.

(1) **DESCRIPTION.**—The K-14A or K-14B sight compensates the correct lead angle for target crossing speed at ranges of from 200 to 800 yards. The sight contains two optical systems, fixed and gyro. The fixed optical system projects on the reflector glass a cross surrounded by a 70-mil ring. The 70-mil ring can be blanked out by means of the lever on the left of the sight. Normally blanked out, the ring is used only in case of mechanical failure of the gyro or for ground strafing. The gyro optical system projects on the reflector glass a circle of six diamonds surrounding a central dot. The diameter of the circle is varied by changing the setting of the span scale lever on the face of the sight or by rotating the throttle twist grip. The selector-dimmer control panel is under the right side of the instrument shroud.

(2) TESTING THE GUN SIGHT.

(a) While on the ground, turn gun-camera safety switch to "CAMERA AND SIGHT." On K-14A gun sight, turn gyro motor "ON-OFF" switch to "ON"; on K-14B gun sight, make sure battery-disconnect switch is "ON." Rotate dimmer rheostat until correct reticle brilliance is obtained.

(b) Set selector to "FIXED AND GYRO." Both the fixed and gyro reticles will appear on the reflector. If the 70-mil ring appears, blank it out with lever at left of sight.

(c) Make sure dot of the gyro is superimposed on

the fixed cross. This is done by switching selector switch back and forth from "FIXED AND GYRO" to "GYRO."

(d) Take off and fly in a circle at a constant rate of turn. Rotate the twist grip on the throttle slowly and note that, with the sight set for long range (small diameter gyro reticle), the gyro reticle lags farther behind the fixed cross than when the sight is set for short range (large diameter reticle).

(3) COMBAT OPERATION OF GUN SIGHT.

(a) Identify your opponent; then set the span scale to correspond with the enemy type.

(b) Fly your airplane so that the enemy appears within the gyro reticle, and rotate the throttle twist grip until the diameter of the gyro reticle corresponds to the size of the enemy.

(c) Continue to rotate throttle twist grip, keeping the enemy within the gyro reticle—then fire!

(4) OPERATIONAL NOTES.

(a) Turn sight on before take-off, and leave on until landing, whenever the presence of the enemy is possible.

(b) When not using the sight and when maneuvering into position for attack, *keep the sight set at shortest range* (large diameter gyro reticle) and decrease the diameter to correspond to the enemy's size.

(c) *Track the target before firing.* Continually frame the target, by operating the twist grip, while tracking for a minimum period of one second; then fire. The gyro sight compensates correctly *only* after the target has been correctly framed and tracked for a minimum period of one second.

(d) Learn to use the sight in place of your flight instruments. Note that, with the selector set for normal operation (fixed and gyro), the relative positions of the fixed and gyro reticles indicate what your airplane is doing. If the cross and dot are superimposed, you are flying in a straight line.

(e) For firing at a stationary ground target, use the fixed part of the sight.

2. ZERO RAIL ROCKETS.

a. DESCRIPTION.—Late airplanes are equipped to carry 10 zero rail rockets, each of which is attached to two pods on the underside of the wings. If bombs or droppable fuel tanks are installed, only six rockets may be carried. The armament switches are located on the front switch panel (figure 37), and the gun sight rheostat is on a bracket, just to the right of the gun sight.

b. OPERATION.

(1) Turn "ROCKET TO BE FIRED" dial to "1". (See figure 37.)

(2) Place bomb-rocket selector switch in "ROCKETS" position.

Note

When this switch is in "ROCKETS," the bomb release circuits are inoperative.

(3) To nose arm rockets for an instant delay upon impact, turn arming switch to "DELAY."



Figure 36—Gun and Bomb Control Switches—Type B-6

(4) To fire rockets one at a time, turn rocket release control switch to "SINGLE" and press bomb release button on control stick, once for each rocket.

Note

Rockets on airplanes with the MX-241-4 rocket tube modification cannot be fired simultaneously with the machine guns. An electrical interrupter has been placed in the gun firing circuit which will cut out the machine guns if the gun trigger and the rocket firing button are operated simultaneously. However, if the rocket switch on the intervalometer is "OFF," the firing circuit interrupter will not function.

(5) To fire all rockets in train, turn control switch to "AUTO" and press bomb release button for approximately one second.

Note

The firing order of the rockets singly or in train is as follows:

LEFT WING		RIGHT WING
1 3 5 7 9	INBOARD	10 8 6 4 2
(Rockets 7, 8, 9, and 10 are not installed when bombs are installed.)		

3. BOMBING EQUIPMENT.

a. DESCRIPTION.—An external, removable bomb rack may be installed under each wing. Each rack will hold one 100, 250, or 500-pound bomb. Chemical tanks or combat fuel tanks may be carried on the bomb racks when bombs are not installed. The tanks are released either by normal or salvo operation of the bomb control system. Two bomb salvo handles provide a selective mechanical release of bombs or tanks. The bomb system electrical controls consist of a



Figure 37—Front Switch Panel—Airplanes With Zero Rail Rocket Installation

bomb release switch on top of the control stick, and three bomb arming switches and a bomb release selector switch. (See figures 37 and 39.)

CAUTION

As neither the wing nor the bomb racks were designed for 1000-pound bombs, it is not recommended that they be installed. If this installation is necessary to accomplish particular missions, the airplane should be held to straight and level flight until the bombs are released.

b. OPERATION.

(1) GENERAL.—The electrical release of bombs is the normal release. The "SALVO" release is used only if the electrical release fails. The two "NOSE ARM" switches arm the nose fuse of the bombs on the left and right racks. The

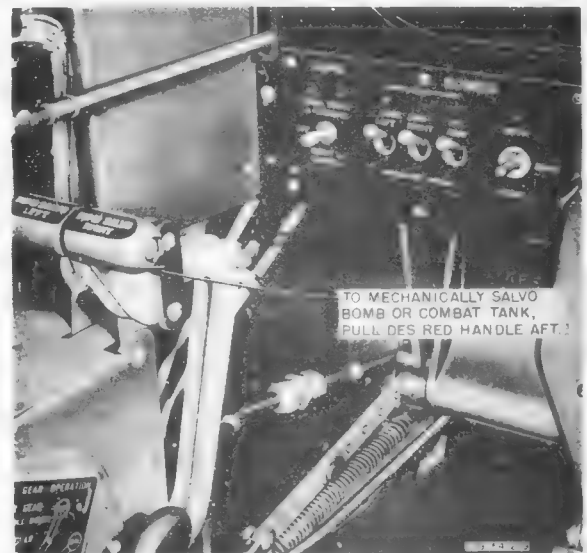


Figure 38—Bomb Controls—Early Airplanes

"TAIL ARM" switch arms the bomb tail fuse on both racks. The bomb release selector switch has the following positions: "BOTH," "SAFE," and "TRAIN."

Note

On early airplanes the selector switch "TRAIN" position is marked "SELECTIVE."

With the selector switch on "BOTH," the bombs will be released simultaneously when the release switch is pressed. When the selector switch is on "TRAIN" and the bomb release switch is pressed, the left bomb will be released; when the bomb release switch is pressed again, the right bomb will be released. The bomb release circuit is inoperative when the selector switch is in the "SAFE" position.

Note

Bombs may be released when the airplane is in any attitude of flight from a 30-degree climb to a vertical dive.

(2) INOPERATIVE POSITION OF CONTROLS.—

When the controls are not in use, position them as follows:

(a) Bomb release selector switch in "SAFE."

(b) Nose and tail arming switches "OFF."

(3) TRAIN RELEASE (Electrical).

(a) Place arming switches in desired position.

(b) Place bomb release selector switch on "TRAIN" ("SELECTIVE" on early airplanes).

(c) Press bomb release switch button momentarily to release bomb on left rack.

(d) Press bomb release button again to release bomb on right bomb rack.

(e) Bomb arming switches "OFF," bomb release selector switch to "SAFE."

(4) SIMULTANEOUS RELEASE (Electrical).

(a) Place bomb arming switches in desired position.

(b) Place bomb release selector switch on "BOTH."

(c) Press bomb release switch; both bombs will release.

(d) Bomb arming switches "OFF," bomb release selector switch to "SAFE."

Note

For emergency bomb release, pull back on both bomb salvo handles at left side of instrument panel.

(5) OPERATION OF CHEMICAL TANKS.

(a) On early airplanes, turn "ON" left and right-hand nose arming switches; then turn switches "OFF" when smoke appears.



Figure 39—Armament Switch Panel—Late Airplanes

(b) On late airplanes, lift nose arming switches to "CHEM. RELEASE" (momentary position) and release switches when smoke appears.

4. COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT.

a. GENERAL.—Various combinations of the following seven radio sets may be installed in these airplanes: the SCR-522-A, SCR-274-N, or AN/ARC-3 (late airplanes) command equipment; the SCR-695-A or the SCR-515 identification equipment; the AN/ARA-8 homing adapter; and the AN/APS-13 tail-warning radar equipment. On early airplanes equipped with a fuselage tank the command radio equipment only may be installed; however, both command and identification equipment may be installed if the fuselage tank is removed. On late airplanes which have the battery located forward of the firewall, the IFF SCR-695-A radio may be installed in addition to the SCR-522-A (or AN/ARC-3) and AN/APS-13 equipment. (See figure 43.) A Model 438 Detrola or BC-1206-A, B, or C receiver may be installed in conjunction with the SCR-522-A. Additional communication equipment includes a signal pistol, a signal lamp, and recognition lights.

b. COMMAND SET SCR-522-A.

(1) DESCRIPTION.—This set is a push-button controlled transmitter-receiver, operating on the 100 to 156 mc band. The control box is just aft of the right-hand switch panel in the cockpit. A transmit-receive button is on the throttle lever. On some airplanes a remote contactor is installed on the left side of the instrument panel. The contactor switches the transmitter from the "A," "B," or "C" band to the "D" band for 14 seconds of every minute. The pointer on the face of the contactor indicates when the switching action will take place. Normally, the clock switch on the contactor should not be touched in flight; it is set on the ground by the service crew.

(2) OPERATION.

Note

The "A-REM" switch has been lockwired in the "REM" position.

(a) To receive or transmit on channel "A," "B," "C," or "D," press corresponding channel selector button on control box. Tubes will require approximately 30 seconds to warm. Adjust headset volume with volume control on junction box and monitor the station to be contacted. On airplanes equipped with a remote contactor, check operation with switch in "OUT" and "IN" positions. Press throttle "press-to-talk" button and speak in a normal tone. To receive, release pressure on throttle button.

Note

Indicator lamp glare is controlled by the dimmer mask lever on the control box. The lamps behind the four green jewels indicate the channel in operation. The lamp behind the white jewel opposite the "T-R-REM" switch glows when the equipment is in the receive position.

(b) To turn set off, press "OFF" button on control box.

c. RANGE RECEIVER (Detrola Model 438 or BC-1206-A, B, or C).

(1) DESCRIPTION.—This receiver covers a frequency range of 200-400 kc and is mounted on the floor at the right side of the cockpit.

(2) OPERATION.

(a) Turn hexagonal control knob clockwise to turn set on and to increase volume. Tune in desired station with "tuning knob."

(b) Turn hexagonal control knob fully counter-clockwise to turn the receiver off.

d. COMMAND SET SCR-274-N.

(1) DESCRIPTION.

(a) GENERAL.—This set consists of two transmitters and three receivers with independent controls for each group, and an antenna switching relay. The control boxes are mounted at the right side of the cockpit.

(b) TRANSMITTER.—The transmitter control box contains three switches, marked "TRANS POWER," "TRANSMITTER SELECTOR," and "TONE-CW-VOICE." The switch marked "TRANSMITTER SELECTOR" has four divisions, two of which are used. Markings on the "TONE-CW-VOICE" switch indicate the type of signal being transmitted. With the switch turned to the "TONE" position, a signal is transmitted which is practically 100 percent modulated at 1000 cycles. With the switch turned to the "CW" position, a "continuous wave" or unmodulated signal will be transmitted. With the switch turned to the "VOICE" position, the microphone will be operative and voice will be transmitted when the push-to-talk button is pressed. For long-range communication, "CW" is most effective, "TONE" next, and "VOICE" least effective. The microphone is inoperative on both the "CW" and "TONE" positions, and code signals may be transmitted by a key on top of the transmitter control box. If desired, a separate key may be plugged into the jack marked "KEY."

(c) RECEIVER.—The receiver control box is divided into three sections. A signal of specific frequency is received by using the section of the receiver control box which controls the particular receiver involved.

(2) OPERATION.

(a) TRANSMISSION.—Switch "ON" transmitter power switch, select one of the two transmitters, and turn "TONE-CW-VOICE" switch to the desired position.

(b) RECEPTION.—Turn on switch in upper right-hand corner of the control box section used. This switch, in addition to having an "OFF" position, has two selective positions marked "CW" and "MCW," each of which is an on position and indicates the type of signal to be received. To increase the volume of the signal, turn the knob on the lower left corner of the control section in a clockwise direction.

e. COMMAND SET AN/ARC-3.

(1) DESCRIPTION.—The AN/ARC-3 set consists of a transmitter and receiver, a power supply and a control box. This equipment provides remote operation on eight frequency channels for airplane-to-airplane and airplane-to-ground communication. The control box is located on the radio control panel at the right side of the cockpit with eight red channel-selector buttons on the box designated by letters "A" through "H." A volume control, also on the panel, controls the audio output of the set.

(2) OPERATION.

(a) Push any one of the eight channel selector buttons on the control box and allow approximately 30 seconds for the set to warm up.

(b) To stop the operation of the equipment, depress the "OFF" button and the small metal locking button, located forward of the channel-selector buttons, at the same time.

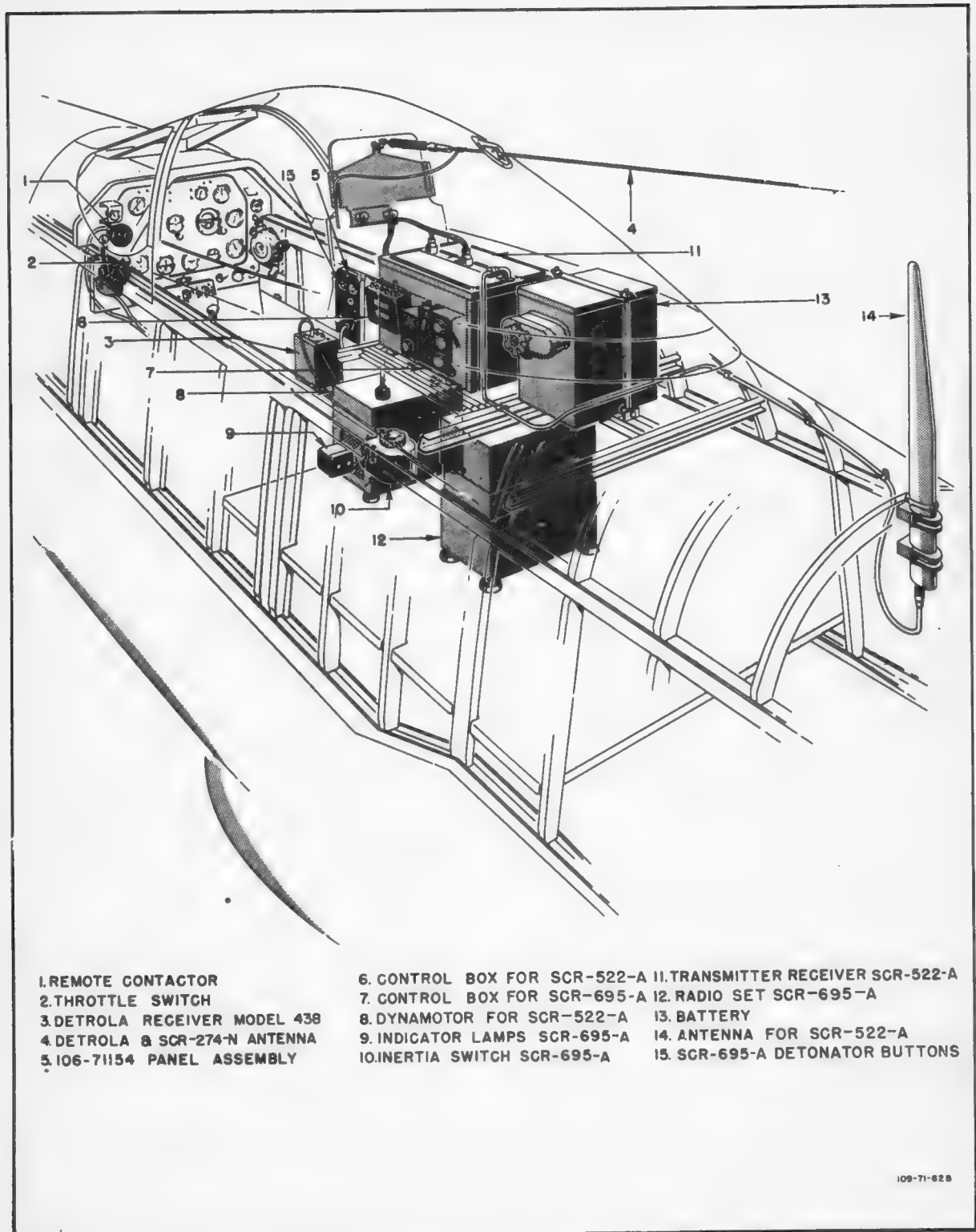
f. RADAR EQUIPMENT AN/APS-13.

(1) DESCRIPTION.—The radar equipment visibly and audibly warns the pilot of the approach of other aircraft from behind within a designated angle of protection. Controls for operating the equipment are located on the radio control panel at the right side of the cockpit.

(2) OPERATION.

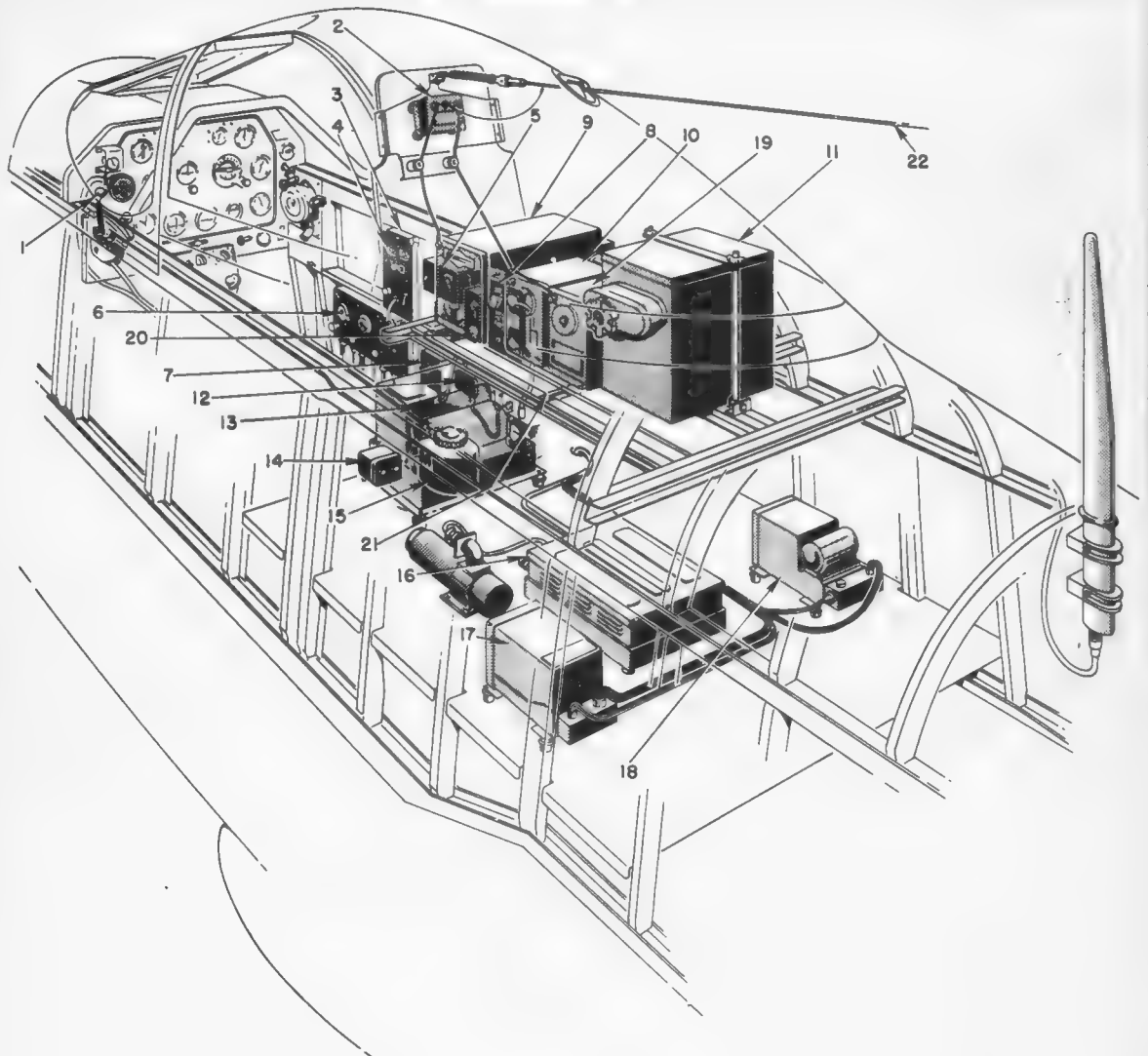
(a) Move "ON-OFF" toggle switch to the "ON" position. After warming up for approximately 3 minutes the warning indicator light should illuminate and the warning bell should sound. The light and bell should always function whenever the equipment is operated on the ground and until the airplane reaches an altitude of approximately 3000 feet.

(b) To check the equipment during flight, move "TEST" switch to "ON" position, and hold. If indicator illuminates and warning bell rings, the set is functioning properly. Let the "TEST" switch drop to its normal position.



109-71-628

Figure 40—SCR-522-A and SCR-695-A Radio Equipment—Early Airplanes



1. THROTTLE SWITCH
 2. BC-442 ANTENNA RELAY
 3. 106-71154 PANEL ASSEMBLY
 4. SCR-515-A DETONATOR BUTTONS
 5. BC-451-A TRANSMITTER
 CONTROL BOX
 6. BC-450-A RECEIVER
 CONTROL BOX

7. FL-8 FILTER BOX
 8. SCR-515-A CONTROL BOX
 9. BC-457 TRANSMITTER
 10. BC-453 RECEIVER
 11. BATTERY
 12. MC-385 MICROPHONE ADAPTOR
 13. BC-456 MODULATOR UNIT
 14. INDICATOR LIGHTS SCR-515

15. INERTIA SWITCH SCR-515
 16. SCR-515-A RADIO SET
 17. BC-458 TRANSMITTER
 18. BC-455 RECEIVER
 19. BC-454 RECEIVER
 20. 106-71131 CHANNEL SUPPORT
 21. 109-71132 CHANNEL SUPPORT
 22. SCR-274-N ANTENNA

109-71-654

Figure 41—SCR-274-N and SCR-515 Radio Equipment—Early Airplanes

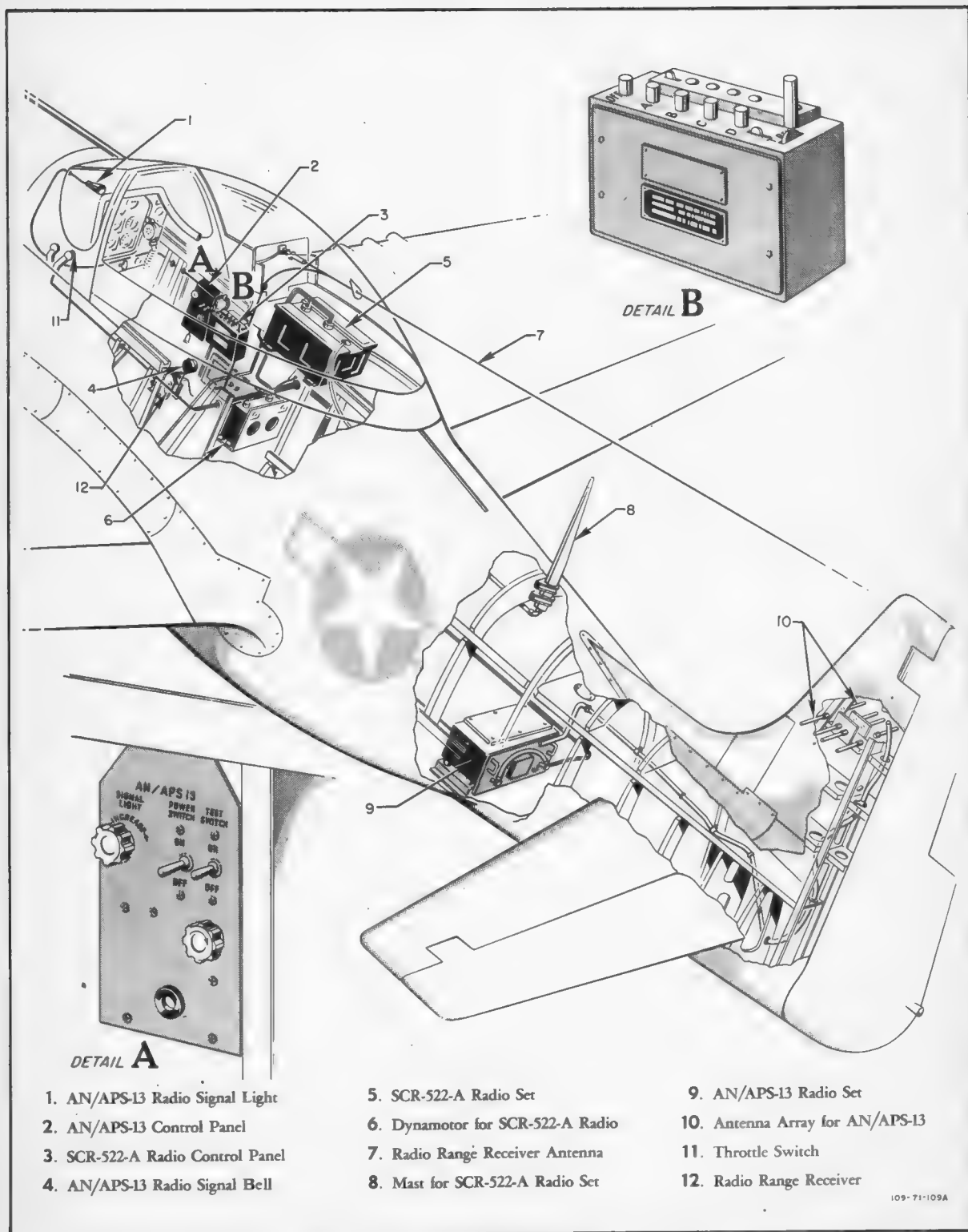


Figure 42—SCR-522-A and AN/APS-13 Radio Equipment—Late Airplanes

AN 01-60JE-1

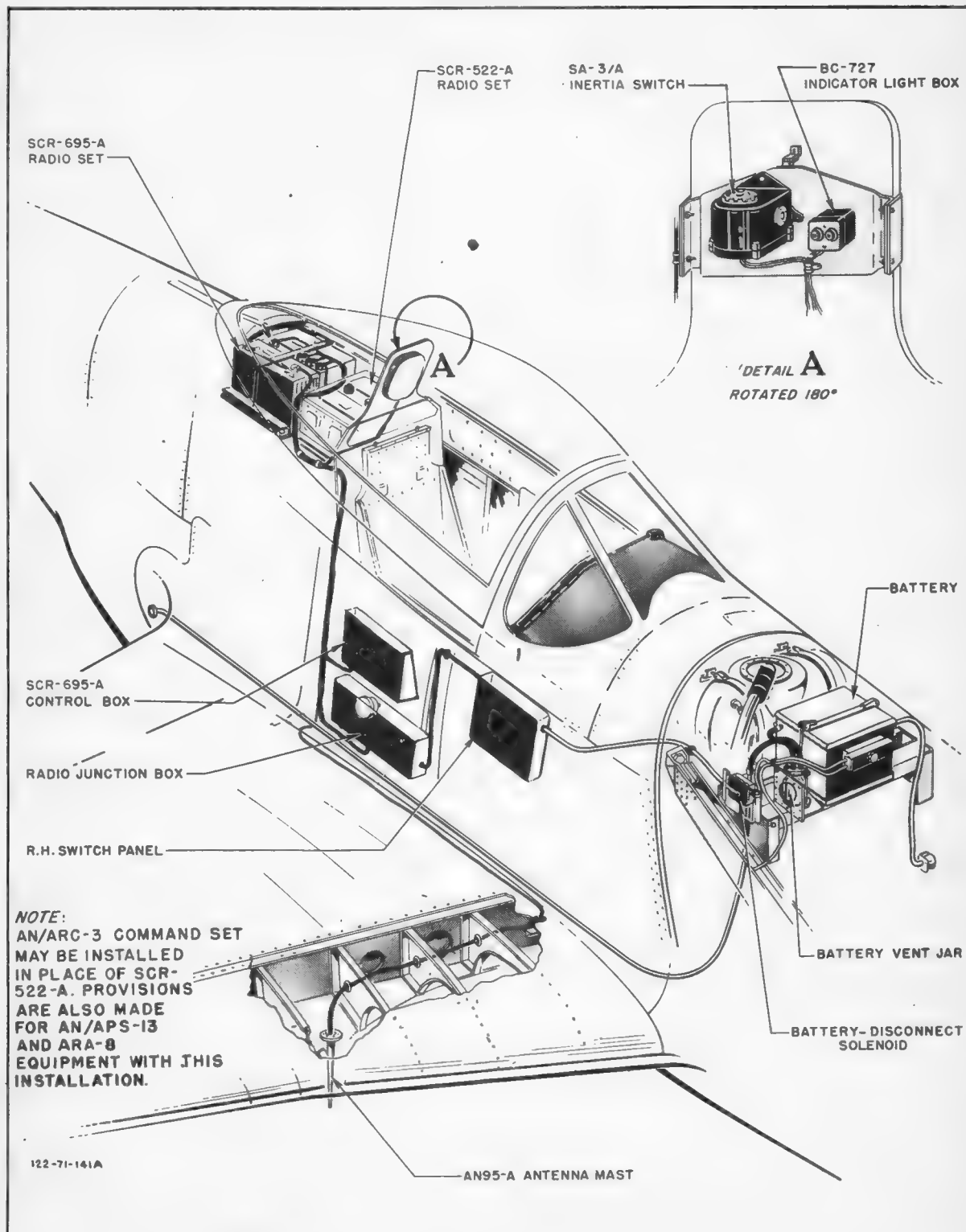


Figure 43—SCR-695-A and SCR-522-A Radio Equipment—Late Airplanes

g. HOMING ADAPTER AN/ARA-8.
(Late Airplanes).

(1) DESCRIPTION.—This adapter unit is used in conjunction with the AN/ARC-3 VHF equipment to permit homing on any transmitted carrier within the frequency range of 120 to 140 megacycles. In addition, this equipment may be used for air-to-air homing for purposes of rendezvous. Homing can be accomplished on CW, MCW, and audio pulse signals. Controls are provided above the VHF control box at the right side of the cockpit.

(2) OPERATION.

(a) To start operation of the equipment, move the "HOMING-COMM-TRANS" switch to the "HOMING" position.

(b) To stop operation of the equipment, move the "HOMING-COMM-TRANS" switch to the "COMM" position.

b. IDENTIFICATION EQUIPMENT.—The identification equipment is controlled from a box aft of the right-hand switch panel. For operating instructions, see the communications officer in charge. Detonator buttons and an inertia crash switch are provided with this equipment.

WARNING

Insert destructor plug only when the airplane is ready to take off. Remove plug immediately after landing.

i. PYROTECHNIC RECOGNITION SIGNAL PISTOL.

(1) DESCRIPTION.—An M-8 pyrotechnic pistol is stowed in a canvas holster strapped to the pistol cartridge stowage bag to the left of the seat. A pistol mount is next to the stowage bag. A cap, chained to the mount, covers the port when the pistol is not installed.

(2) OPERATION.

(a) Remove cover cap from mount.

(b) Insert muzzle of pistol in the mount so that the lugs on the pistol barrel slip into the slots; then, while depressing the mount release trigger, turn the pistol to right or left as far as it will go.

(c) To load pistol, press breech lock lever (behind the mount release trigger) and apply force on the butt until the breech opens. Then insert signal into the chamber and close breech. Pistol is cocked automatically when breech is closed.

WARNING

Do not load pistol except when it is in the mount, as no safety is provided.

j. SIGNAL LAMP.—On early airplanes, a Type AN3089 signal lamp may be stowed in a bracket on the left side of the cockpit floor. An electrical receptacle for the lamp is located behind the pilot's seat on the right side. Colored filters may be used with the lamp.

k. RECOGNITION LIGHTS.—For operation of recognition lights, see section II, paragraph 20. a. (5).

5. OXYGEN SYSTEM.

a. DESCRIPTION.—Oxygen is supplied from two Type D-2 and two Type F-2 low-pressure oxygen cylinders. See figure 45 for location of units. A Type A-14 mask is used with this equipment. The blinker flow indicator operates with the breathing of the wearer, indicating proper functioning of the system. The oxygen cylinders may be refilled without removal from the airplane by means of a filler valve located on the lower left side of the fuselage. Normal full pressure of the system is 400 pounds per square inch.

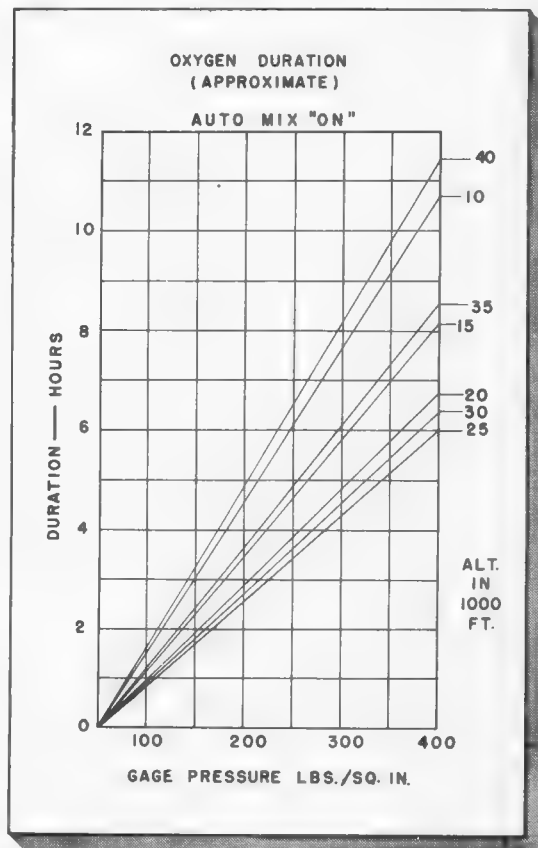
b. OPERATION.

(1) PREFLIGHT CHECK.

(a) See that mask is properly fitting and check for leakage by holding the thumb over the corrugated hose fitting and inhaling normally. See that mask is clean.

(b) Check mask fitting to see that gasket is in place; then insert fitting into end of tubing from regulator. Be sure the fit is snug and that a pull of at least 10 pounds is required to separate the two.

(c) Inspect mask regulator tubing for damage. Make sure all clamps are firmly in place.



THREE TYPE F-2 CYL'S
Figure 44—Oxygen Consumption Chart

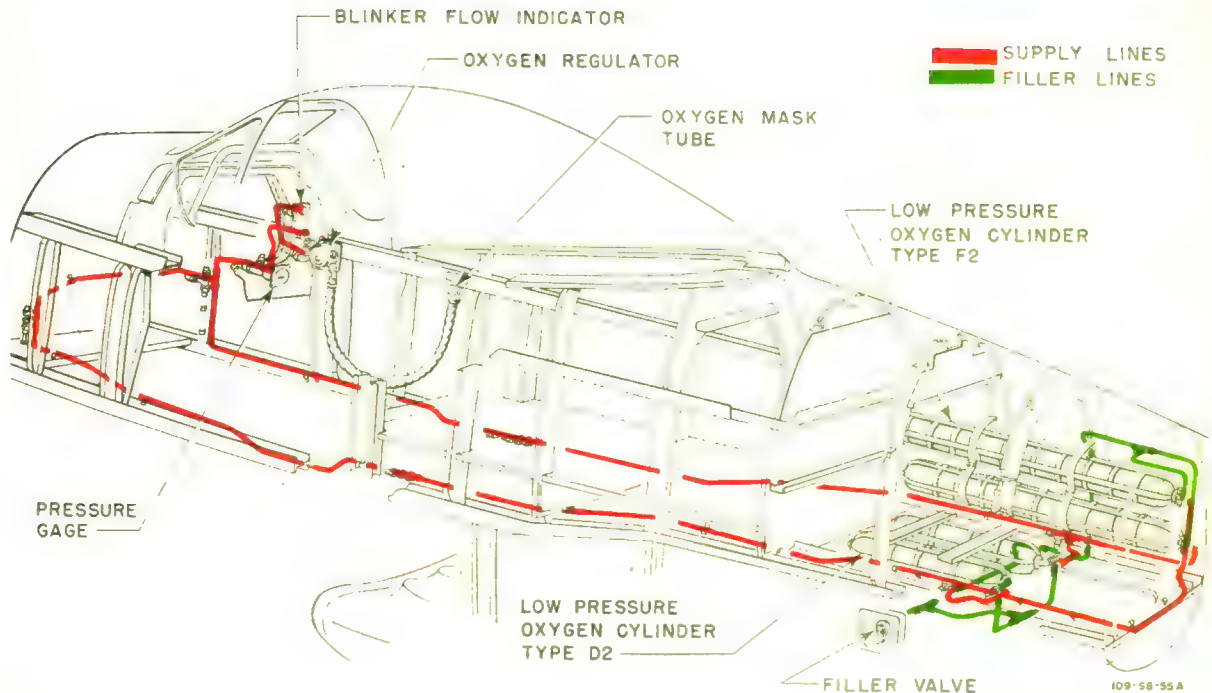


Figure 45—Oxygen System

(d) Attach the spring clip on the tubing to the clothing or parachute harness high up on the chest. It may be desirable to sew a tab of fabric or webbing to the clothing to accommodate the clip. Be sure that the attachment is high enough so that there is free movement of the head without kinking the mask hose.

(e) Make certain the knurled collar at the outlet end of the regulator is tight. Examine top diaphragm to see that it is not ruptured or distorted.

(f) Turn emergency knob "ON" to check the flow. Check the pressure gage to see that there is no perceptible pressure drop. Turn emergency knob "OFF" and ascertain that it does not leak. Leave it in this position.

(g) Turn the auto-mix to "OFF." Note on flow indicator that upon inhalation, the top diaphragm goes down and that nearly 100 percent oxygen is received. Turn the auto-mix to "ON" and note that there is little or no indication of oxygen flow on the indicator. Leave auto-mix in this position.

(h) Check pressure of the system. It must not be less than 400 pounds per square inch. Before take-off, make certain that the pressure gage shows sufficient oxygen supply for the mission.

(2) DURING FLIGHT.

(a) If necessary, manipulate the mask at regular intervals to free it from ice.

(b) Be sure hose does not become kinked or twisted.

(c) If an insufficient amount of oxygen is being supplied, turn red emergency knob on regulator to "ON."

(d) Check pressure gage and flow indicator frequently.

(e) In any flight over 30,000 feet, pay particular attention to oxygen equipment. Be sure all units and instruments are functioning perfectly before attempting flight to extremely high altitudes. Any failure of the equipment may be fatal.

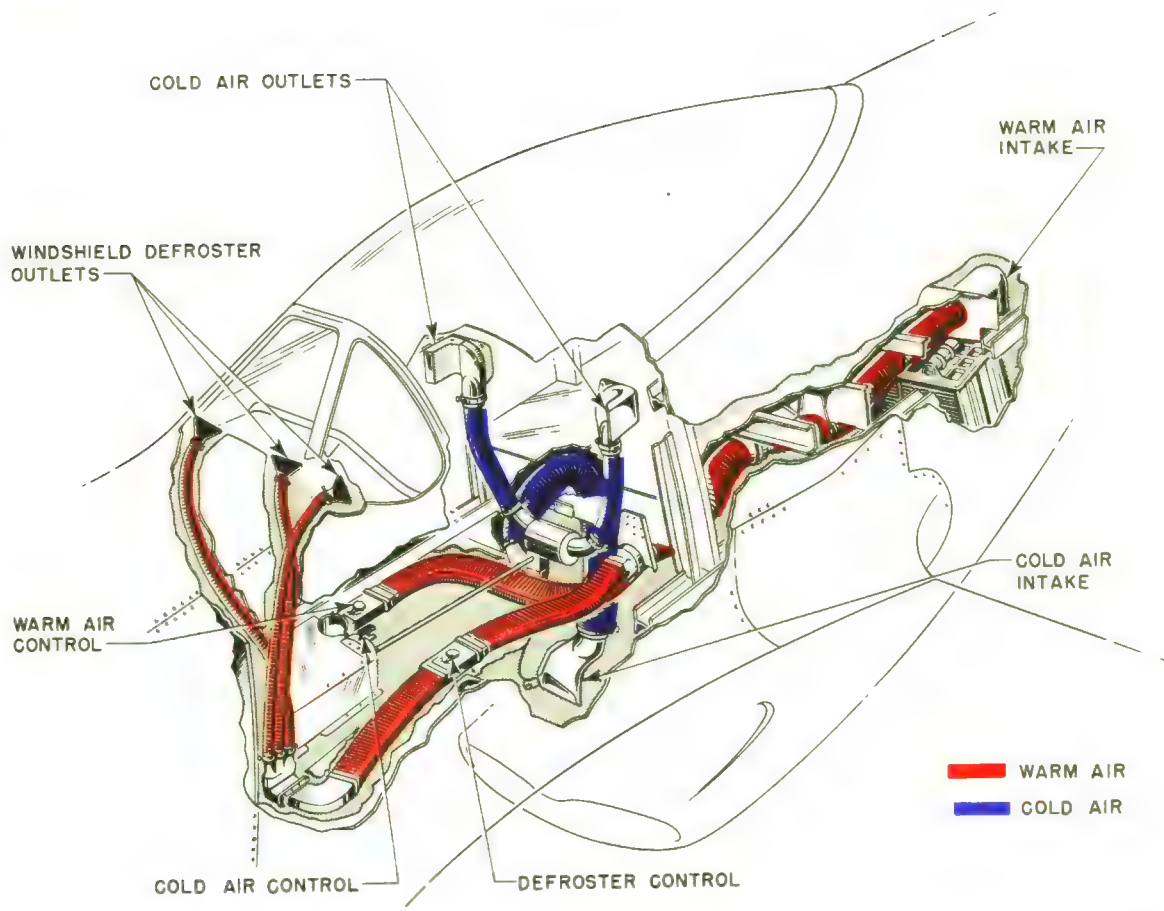
(3) AFTER FLIGHT.

(a) Be sure all oxygen equipment is in proper condition before leaving airplane. If any difficulties have developed during flight, take necessary steps to have them corrected.

(b) Wash mask with mild soap and water, dry thoroughly, and leave in a clean airy place out of the sunlight.

Note

The oxygen mask will not stand abuse. See that the mask is properly stored or hung up in the airplane when not in use. Exposure of the mask to sunlight causes rapid deterioration.



109-53-29A

Figure 46—Heating, Ventilating, and Defrosting System

6. HEATING, VENTILATING, AND DEFROSTING SYSTEM.

a. COCKPIT HEATING AND DEFROSTING.—Warm air from aft of the coolant radiator is utilized to heat the cockpit and to defrost the front and left windshield panels. (See figure 46.) The cockpit hot air control is on the floor at the right of the control column; the defroster control is on the floor at the left of the control column. To admit warm air, turn desired control to the right, toward "ON."

b. COCKPIT VENTILATION.—Air from the forward section of the radiator air scoop is used to cool the cockpit. The cold air control is on the floor at the right side of the seat. Cold air outlets are located behind the seat.



Figure 47—Heating, Ventilating, and Defrosting Controls



1. WINTER OPERATION.

a. DESCRIPTION.

(1) GENERAL.—The primary extreme weather provisions on the airplane are for winterization. These installations are described in the following paragraphs, with instructions for their use in the sequence they will be needed.

(2) OIL DILUTION SYSTEM.

(a) Operate engines at 1000 to 1200 rpm.

(b) Maintain oil temperature below 50°C and oil pressure above 15 pounds per square inch.

(c) Dilute as follows: 4° to -12°C (40° to 10°F) 3 minutes maximum.

(d) For temperatures below -12°C (10°F) it will be necessary to drain the oil system and refill with warm oil before flight.

(3) SURGE PROTECTION.—The self-thawing oil cooler is equipped with a surge protection valve for cold weather starting. The oil cooler exit flap is fully closing.

(4) CARBURETOR ICING PROTECTION.

(a) A carburetor ice guard screen is installed in the carburetor air intake duct. Should this screen ice over, a spring-loaded door will open automatically to admit air from the engine section to the carburetor.

(b) Blank doors, supplied as loose equipment, may be installed over the filtered air intakes on each side of the engine cowling in place of the perforated doors. When these doors are installed, engine compartment air will enter the induction system whenever the carburetor cold air control is placed in the "UNRAMMED FILTERED AIR" position. On late airplanes, movement of the hot air control to "HOT" will ensure that a maximum amount of heated air is entering the carburetor.

(5) CARBURETOR AIR TEMPERATURE GAGE.—

The carburetor air temperature gage is mounted on the lower left corner of the instrument panel.

(6) WING, ENGINE, AND PROPELLER COVERS.

—The airplane is provided with an engine and a cockpit cover. Wing and propeller covers will be furnished by the AAF.

(7) GUN HEATERS.—The electrical gun heaters are controlled by a switch on the right switch panel.

(8) COOLANT RADIATOR EXIT FLAP.—A spring-loaded baffle in the exit flap makes the flap fully closing. (See figure 48.) When not installed, the baffle is stowed in the airplane as loose equipment.

b. OPERATION.

(1) STARTING ENGINE.—A normal start should be made by following the procedure outlined in section II. The following supplementary instructions are to be followed if any difficulty is encountered when starting the engine.

(a) Preheat the engine and the instrument panel before attempting to start the engine. In extremely cold weather, it may be necessary to preheat the oil and coolant before starting.

Note

If the outside air temperature is -23°C (-10°F) or colder, an engine start without the use of ground heating facilities should not be attempted. Excessive priming and numerous unsuccessful attempts to start without the use of ground heat are detrimental to the engine and accessories.

(b) Use a portable generator instead of the conventional battery cart for starting the engine, as batteries quickly lose their charge at below freezing temperatures.

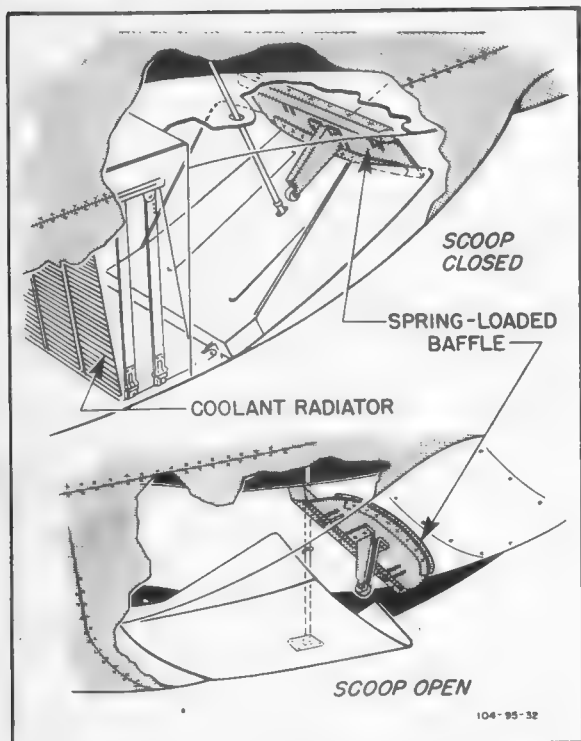


Figure 48—Coolant Radiator Outlet Duct Baffle

(c) Pull propeller through 5 or 6 revolutions by hand before engaging starter.

(d) When sub-zero weather makes starting difficult, move the mixture control from "IDLE CUT OFF" to "AUTO RICH" or "RUN" at the same time the starter is engaged with the engine. However, it is essential that the mixture control be moved back to the "IDLE CUT OFF" position if the engine does not start before the fourth revolution. Normally, the engine will start on the second or third revolution. However, if the engine does not start, turn "OFF" the ignition switch and pull the engine through by hand with the throttle fully opened to clear the engine of excess fuel.

(e) If the engine fails to start, moisture on the spark plugs may be the cause. Remove at least one plug from each cylinder and dry the points. Make another attempt to start the engine after replacing the plugs.

(f) Start the engine normally, without regard to the oil dilution system. After starting engine, if a heavy viscous oil is indicated by oil pressure that is too high, or by oil pressure that fluctuates or falls back when the engine rpm is increased, the dilution switch may be pushed "ON" (3 minutes maximum) to dilute the oil and correct this condition. This method should be used only if time and extreme temperature conditions do not permit normal engine warm-up.

CAUTION

When it is not known to what percentage the oil has been diluted, it is necessary to drain and refill the oil system before flight.

(g) Do not run the engine at more than 1300 rpm until the oil has reached a temperature of 15°C.

Note

If blank doors are installed on the filtered air intakes, engine warm-up may be facilitated by moving carburetor air control to "UNRAMMED FILTERED AIR." On late airplanes, move hot air control to "HOT."

(2) TAKE-OFF.

(a) Do not take off with snow, ice or frost on the wings. Even loose snow cannot be depended upon to blow off, and even a thin frost layer can cause loss of lift and very treacherous stalling characteristics. Since frost formation can be very rapid, it may be necessary to taxi out to the take-off position before removing the protective covers from the flight surfaces.



Note

When the outside air temperature is 0°C (32°F) or lower, it is advisable to use carburetor heat during take-off to improve vaporization of fuel.

(b) When taking off or landing on a narrow strip of clear ice, cross winds are particularly dangerous because of poor maneuverability caused by lack of traction. If the wind is gusty, the airplane may be blown completely off the ice before control can be regained.

(3) FLIGHT.

(a) After taking off from snow or slush-covered fields, operate the landing gear and flaps through several cycles to prevent them from freezing in the up position.

(b) Turn "ON" the pitot tube heater switch. This switch should not be "ON" with the airplane on the ground, as there is insufficient cooling in the pitot head to prevent overheating.

(c) When icing of the carburetor is indicated by irregular engine operation, and the airplane has blank doors over the filtered air intakes, move carburetor cold air control

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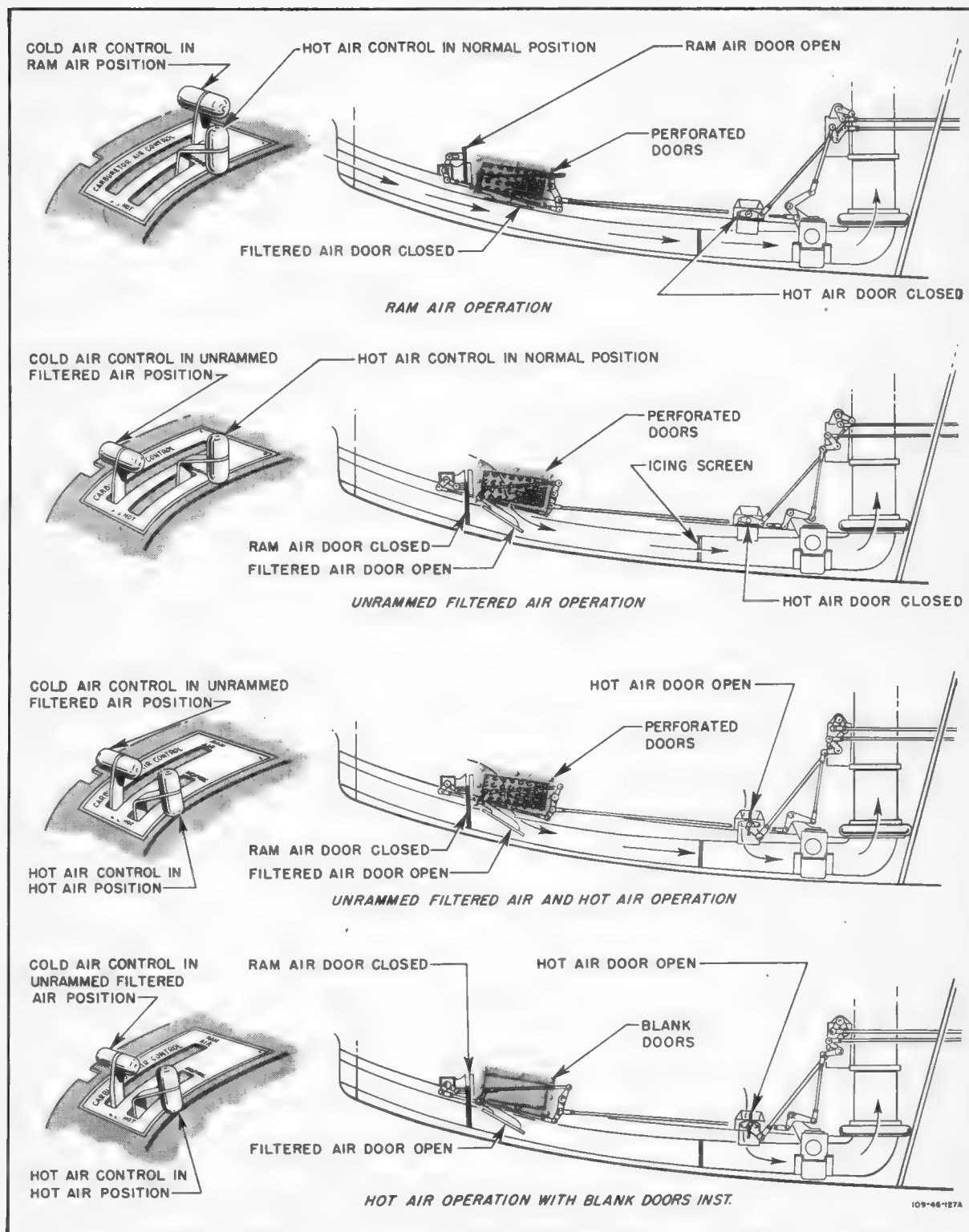


Figure 49—Operation of Carburetor Air Induction System

to "UNRAMMED FILTERED AIR." On late airplanes, move carburetor heat control to "HOT."

WARNING

Do not use carburetor heat on V-1650-3 and V-1650-7 engines above 12,000 feet unless flying in icing conditions. If carburetor heat is required above 12,000 feet, it should be used with discretion since excessive leaning of the fuel-air mixture may occur. The automatic altitude compensator in the carburetor is adversely affected by high temperature and low density conditions. If leaning becomes severe, as indicated by rough engine operation, power should be reduced or the use of heat discontinued.

CAUTION

Because of the constant-speed propeller governor and the automatic manifold pressure regulator, it is difficult to determine whether ice is forming other than by irregular engine operation, since neither the rpm nor the manifold pressure should change.

(d) Increase propeller speed momentarily by approximately 200 rpm every half-hour to assure continued governing at extremely low temperatures. Return to the desired cruising rpm as soon as the tachometer shows that the governor is functioning.

(e) Stay on a prearranged flight course as closely as possible, so that searchers will be able to find you if you are forced down. Except in extreme emergency, it is better to land or crash-land than to bail out.

(4) LANDING.—Temperature inversions are common in winter, and the ground may be 15° to 30°C (27° to 54°F) colder than that at altitude. Therefore, be careful to avoid excessive cooling when letting down. Lower the landing gear and use flaps to reduce air speed while descending. Retain considerable power, and if possible, maintain the oil temperature above 20°C and the coolant temperature

above 60°C during all letdowns. Lower readings than these may result in the engine cutting out or the failure of the engine to respond when the throttle is advanced.

Note

When the outside air temperature is 0°C (32°F) or lower, it is advisable to use carburetor heat during landing to obtain better vaporization of fuel. This also helps prevent the engine from cutting out.

(5) AFTER LANDING.—To obtain sufficient dilution of the oil to facilitate starting, idle or stop the engine to cool it before starting dilution. This will prevent rapid evaporation of the gasoline and ensure that the viscosity of the oil has been reduced sufficiently. In most cases it will be found that the engine has cooled sufficiently for dilution by the time the airplane reaches the flight line. Dilute oil as follows:

(a) Operate the engine at 1000 rpm and maintain an oil temperature of 50°C or less.

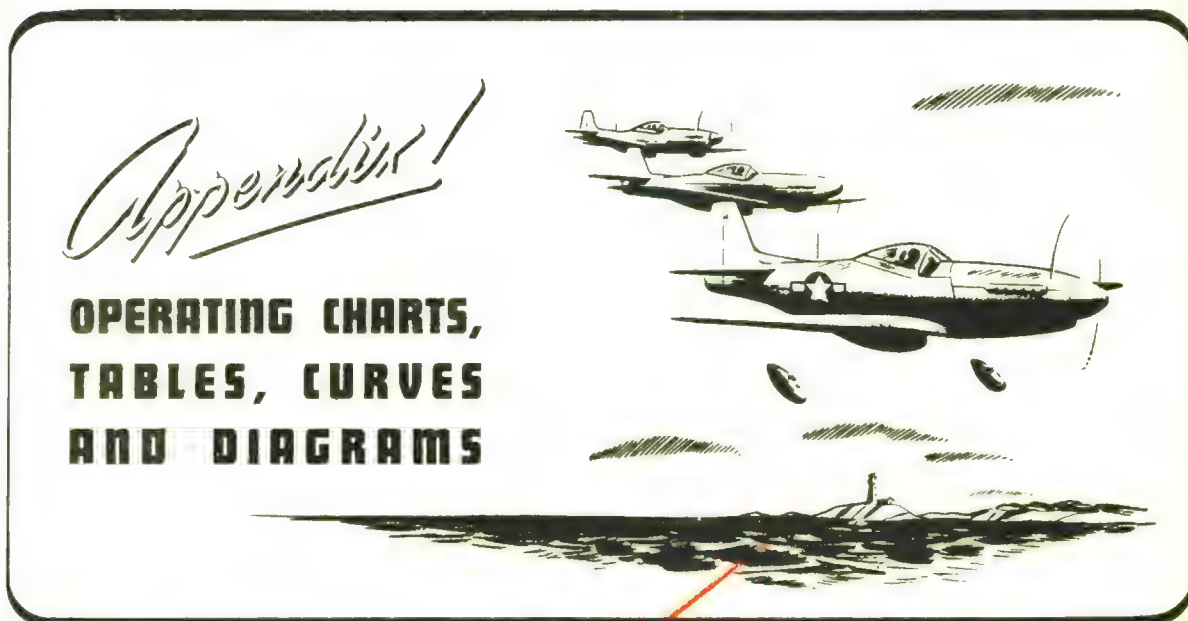
(b) For ground temperatures of 5°C (40°F) or less, hold oil dilution switch in the "ON" position for 3 minutes (maximum); then stop engine and release oil dilution switch.

Note

It has been determined through tests conducted on V-1650 engines that diluting the oil more than 10 percent will cause the scavenge system to fail. Therefore, restrict the period of oil dilution to a *maximum* of 3 minutes. When the outside air temperature is such that 3 minutes oil dilution is insufficient, drain the oil and refill the system with warm oil before starting the engine.

2. DESERT OPERATION.

Dust filters are installed in the air intake ducts, at each side of the engine compartment. When conditions warrant, or at the direction of the Operations Officer, use "UNRAMMED FILTERED AIR" for starting, take-off, and landing.

**A-1. ARMOR PROTECTION.**

Armor protection is illustrated in figure 50.

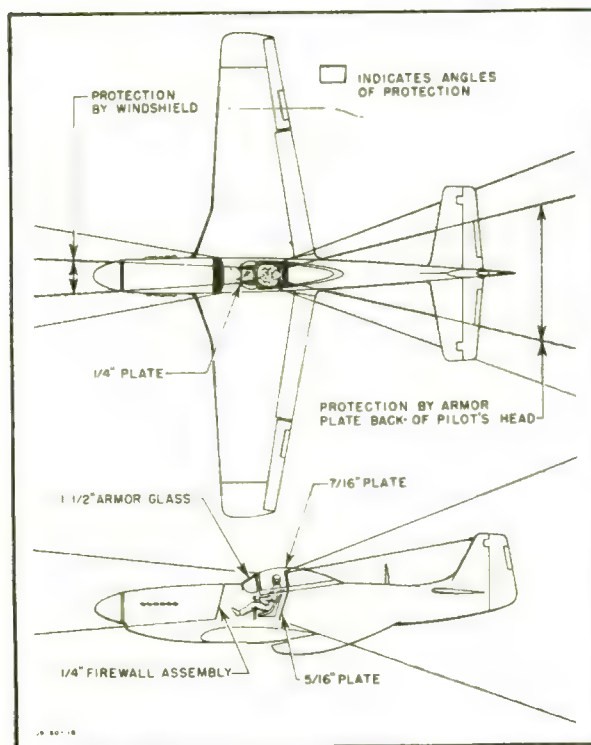


Figure 50—Armor Protection

A-2. FLIGHT PLANNING.**A-3. GENERAL.**

A-4. A series of charts are provided on the following pages to aid in selecting the speeds and powers required to obtain various ranges. These charts are divided into two sets: (1) Take-off, Climb and Landing Chart, (2) Flight Operation Instruction Charts.

A-5. These charts are provided to give the pilot sufficient data to determine a safe and efficient flight plan. Inasmuch as the number of variables involved makes very accurate range predictions impossible the ranges and fuel flows quoted are conservative. For example, data based on flight test data (shown in black) are 5% conservative. The speeds quoted on any one chart are those obtained with gross weight equal to the high limit of the weight band shown on the chart. This policy along with the previously mentioned 5% conservatism makes allowances for differences in airplanes such as speeds, fuel flows, engine power output, pilot technique, etc. *No allowances* have been made for wind, navigational error, combat, formation flights, or endurance reserve. Appropriate allowances should be dictated by local policy.

A-6. The charts are arranged to give maximum facility for pre-flight and in-flight range planning. The following will be noted on inspection.

a. The climb chart gives fuel requirements for warm-up, take-off, and climb to any altitude for three typical weights. The fuel tabulated in the column labeled "at sea level" shows the allowance for warm-up, taxi, and take-off. Fuel requirements listed at other altitudes include this allowance plus the fuel required to climb from sea level. If it is desired to determine the fuel required to make an in-flight

climb from one altitude to another, i.e., 15,000 feet to 30,000 feet, the difference of the tabulated fuel required to climb to these two altitudes will be the climb fuel necessary.

b. Take-off and landing distances are shown for various combinations of gross weight, field altitude, winds, and type runways.

c. Seven Flight Operation Instruction Charts covering the various loading combinations for this airplane are presented.

d. Maximum to minimum practical fuel loadings are entered on each chart under the fuel column.

e. Data listed under Column I is for high speed cruising at max continuous (normal rated power). Columns II, III, IV, and V give progressive increases in range with a sacrifice in speed. Ranges shown in any column for a given fuel quantity can be obtained at various altitudes by using the power settings listed in the lower half of the chart in the same column.

f. Ranges shown on a given chart are based on fuel flows obtained by resetting power as gross weight changes to lower weight bracket on succeeding charts.

A-7. USE OF CHARTS.

A-8. The following sample problem based on a typical P-51D mission and employing actual chart values demonstrates how the charts should be used.

A-9. It is required that a P-51D be ferried to a base located 1750 miles from the factory. The first section (1000 miles) consists of climb to and cruise at 10,000 feet and the second section (750 miles) consists of climb from 10,000 feet to 15,000 feet and cruise at 15,000 feet to avoid mountainous terrain, and descent. Drop tanks will be carried all the way.

A-10. Write down the conditions of the problem and the questions to be answered.

Required range	1,750 miles
Weather	CAVU
Winds (at factory)	15 mph headwind at 10,000 ft.
Winds (1,000 miles out) ..	10 mph tailwind at 15,000 ft.
Aircraft basic weight	7,653 lb
(includes trapped fuel, oil, misc equipment)	
Crew weight (1)	200 lb
Oil (12.5 gal)	94 lb
Drop tanks (2—110 gal)	180 lb

Total weight (less fuel)	8,127 lb
Max fuel capacity (489 gal)	2,934 lb

Total gross weight	11,061 lb.
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A-11. Determination of the actual flight plan. Now that the conditions of the flight have been determined, it becomes necessary to establish a flight plan as follows:

a. The cruise will be started at 10,000 feet.

b. Determine the fuel available for flight planning by deducting the necessary fuel allowances and reserves from the actual fuel available.

General reserve for unexpected difficulties—53 gallons.

It will be noted that 53 gallons of fuel represent one

hour's flying time in Column V at a gross weight of 10,300 pounds to 8100 pounds (figure 55) at 15,000 feet. One hour's fuel reserve is considered sufficient for this type mission. The endurance is figured at the lightest weight because reserve fuel, obviously, will not be used until this light weight is reached. Fifteen thousands feet is the altitude at the end of the cruise due to terrain.

Wind reserve (1st section)—13 gallons.

This figure is arrived at as follows: the 1st section of the trip is 1,000 miles in length and, assuming it will be flown in Column IV, the airspeed will be 272 mph (find airspeed opposite the 10,000 foot entry in Column IV of the 12,200 pound to 10,300 pound chart). Therefore, the no-wind time of the 1st section will be $1,000/272=3.68$ hours. The actual time allowing for a 15 mph headwind is $1,000/(272-15)=3.89$ hours. The fuel required for the headwind at 62 gph is $(3.89-3.68) \times 62=13$ gallons.

Wind reserve (2d section)—0 gallons.

Normally, tailwinds are treated as a no-wind condition.

Warm-up, take-off, and climb to 10,000 feet—26 gallons.

Reference to Climb Data Chart shows 26 gallons are required for warm-up, take-off, and climb to 10,000 feet when the airplane weighs 11,000 pounds.

Climb from 10,000 feet to 15,000 feet—5 gallons.

After completing the 1st section, the airplane will be climbed to 15,000 feet to avoid terrain. The climb will not be made until the 1st section or 1,000 miles have been flown. Reference to the Climb Data Chart using an estimated gross weight of 10,000 pounds shows that 29 gallons are required to climb to 15,000 feet and that 24 gallons are required to climb to 10,000 feet. The difference between the quantities is 5 gallons or the amount of fuel necessary to climb from 10,000 feet to 15,000 feet.

Collecting all the required fuel allowances:

General reserve for unexpected difficulties	53 gal
Wind reserve (1st section)	13 gal
Wind reserve (2d section)	0 gal
Warm-up, take-off, and climb to 10,000 ft at 11,000 lb	26 gal
Climb from 10,000 ft to 15,000 ft	5 gal

Total Allowances	97 gal
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Therefore, the actual fuel for level flight cruising at zero wind is: $489-97=392$ gallons. Reference to the 12,200 pound to 10,300 pound chart (figure 55) shows that 1,770 miles can be flown with 400 gallons in Column IV. 1,750 miles will require approximately 396 gallons. This unconservative difference of 4 (396—392) gallons is negligible and this answer gives you a quick solution of the problem.

c. However, to ascertain that the mission is actually being flown in the most efficient manner, a more thorough analysis of the problem will have to be accomplished. It has been noted that the charts are divided into approximate 2,000 pound increments; and since the airplane weight will vary by more than 2,000 pounds, it will be necessary to divide the flight into several legs. (Note: the use of 333 gallons of fuel will reduce the airplane weight by 2,000 pounds.)

Leg	Fig.	Initial Wt.	Fuel Aboard	Condition	Altitude	Power Settings	Fuel Used	Distance
1	51	11,061	489	Warm-up, Take-off, and Climb	S.L. to 10,000 ft	2700 rpm to 46 MP RUN	26	0

Entries whose derivation may not be clear are explained as follows:

INITIAL WEIGHT:

This was computed in paragraph A-10.

RPM, MP, MIXTURE, AND FUEL USED:

These items are read directly from the charts.

Note

Time consumed and distance covered in climbing

is considered negligible in this instance; however, these items should be considered in extremely long climbs.

The second leg of the flight will be accomplished at 10,000 feet in accordance with the information as contained in the 12,200-pound to 10,300-pound chart with Column IV conditions:

Leg	Fig.	Gross Wt.	Fuel Remaining	Power Settings	GPH	TAS	Ground Speed	Hours	Dist. Ground Miles	Fuel Used
2	55 Sheet 1	10,905	463	1950 RPM 37.5 MP RUN	62	272	257	1.63	418	101

Note: Length of leg 2 is determined by the time required for the gross weight to decrease to 10,300 pounds.

GROSS WEIGHT:

In using 156 pounds of fuel in warm-up, take-off, and climb, weight becomes $11,061 - 156 = 10,905$ pounds. (Use fuel weight as 6 pounds per gallon.)

FUEL REMAINING:

Fuel was reduced 26 gallons in leg 1.

RPM, MP, MIXTURE, GPH, AND TAS:

These items are read directly as entries opposite 10,000 feet in Column IV.

FUEL USED:

Calculated by subtracting upper weight limit of the following chart from the gross weight. ($10,905 - 10,300 = 605$ pounds or 101 gallons.)

HOURS:

The time was arrived at by dividing the fuel used by the fuel flow, i.e., $101/62 = 1.63$ hours.

GROUND SPEED:

This was determined by subtracting the headwind from the TAS, i.e., $272 - 15 = 257$ mph.

DISTANCE:

The mileage was calculated by multiplying the ground speed by the hours, i.e., $257 \times 1.63 = 418$ miles.

Now that the gross weight has been reduced to 10,300 pounds, the remainder of the flight will be flown on the basis of the information listed on the 10,300 pound to 8,100 pound chart.

Leg	Fig.	Gross Weight	Fuel Remaining	Power Settings	GPH	TAS	G.S.	Hours	Dist.	Fuel Used
3	55 Sheet 2	10,300	362	1750 RPM 35.5 MP RUN	54	259	244	2.38	582	129

Note: Length of leg 3 is determined by the distance remaining to the point at which the climb to 15,000 feet is started. $1,000 - 418 = 582$ miles (remaining distance).

GROSS WEIGHT:

In using 101 gallons or 605 pounds of fuel to fly leg 2, the weight becomes $10,905$ pounds — $605 = 10,300$ pounds.

FUEL REMAINING:

Fuel was reduced 101 gallons in leg 2.

RPM, MP, MIXTURE, GPH, TAS:

These items are read directly as entries opposite 10,000 feet in Column IV.

GROUND SPEED:

The speed was determined by subtracting the headwind from the true airspeed, i.e., $259 - 15 = 244$ mph.

HOURS:

The time was arrived at by dividing the remaining distance by the ground speed, i.e., $582/244 = 2.38$ hours.

FUEL USED

Multiply gph by hours $= 54 \times 2.38 = 129$ gallons. Upon reaching the point 1,000 miles from the factory it is planned to climb to 15,000 feet:

<i>Leg</i>	<i>Fig.</i>	<i>Gross Weight</i>	<i>Fuel Remaining</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Altitude</i>	<i>Power Settings</i>	<i>Fuel Used</i>
4	51	9,526	233	Climb	10,000 ft. to 15,000 ft.	2700 RPM 46 MP RUN	5

GROSS WEIGHT:

In using 774 pounds (129 gallons) of fuel to fly leg 3, the gross weight becomes $10,300 - 744 = 9,526$ pounds.

FUEL REMAINING:

Fuel was reduced 129 gallons in leg 3.

RPM, MP MIXTURE:

These items are read directly from the Climb Data Chart.

FUEL USED:

This quantity is determined from the Climb Data chart opposite 10,000 pounds gross weight. Subtract the amount of fuel used for climb to 15,000 feet from the amount of fuel used for climb to 10,000 feet ($29 - 24 = 5$ gallons). The time and distance are neglected in this case.

<i>Leg</i>	<i>Fig.</i>	<i>Gross Weight</i>	<i>Fuel Remaining</i>	<i>Altitude</i>	<i>Power Settings</i>	<i>GPH</i>	<i>TAS</i>	<i>G.S.</i>	<i>Hr.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Fuel Used</i>
5	55 Sheet 2	9,496	228	15,000 ft.	2000 RPM FT RUN	59	279	279	2.69	750	159

Note: Leg 5 is the distance from the predetermined climb point to the destination.

GROSS WEIGHT:

In using 30 pounds (5 gallons) of fuel to fly leg 4, gross weight becomes $9,526 - 30 = 9,496$ pounds.

FUEL REMAINING:

Fuel was reduced 5 gallons in leg 4.

RPM, MP, MIXTURE, GPH, TAS:

These items are read directly as entries opposite 15,000 feet in Column IV.

GROUND SPEED:

This speed equals TAS for the last 750 miles as the tailwind is considered as no wind in this instance.

HOURS:

The time was computed by dividing the distance by the ground speed, i.e., $750/279 = 2.69$ hours.

FUEL USED:

Multiply gph by hours, i.e., $59 \times 2.69 = 159$ gallons.

Calculated fuel remaining at end of flight is $228 - 159 = 69$ gallons. The original allowance for contingencies was 53 gallons, so that an excess (due to more accurate step by step analysis) of 16 gallons above requirements is available.

A-12. Suppose that upon arrival at the destination, the field is closed in due to bad weather and an alternate field 250 miles farther on is selected. Reference to figure 55, sheet 2, Column V, indicates 200 mile maximum range at zero wind for 40 gallons. Sixty-nine gallons will allow approximately 350 miles. At 15,000 feet the TAS would be 261 mph. Ground speed would be the same or dependent upon wind. The time for flight is $250/261 = .96$ hours. Fuel required would be $53 \text{ gph} \times .96 \text{ hours} = 51$ gallons. This would leave 18 gallons in the tanks upon arrival at the alternate field, i.e., $69 - 51 = 18$ gallons. A slight advantage would be obtained by dropping external tanks and flying according to operating conditions as listed for the "clean" airplane on figure 52.

For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

[illegible]

Figure 51—Take-off, Climb, and Landing Chart

For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

[illegible]

For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

Figure 53 (Sheet 1 of 2 Sheets)—Flight Operation Instruction Chart

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For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AIRCRAFT MODEL(S) P-51D & K		FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART										EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS OR 6 BUCKETS + 1-10 GALLONS + 1-10000 INCHES OR 6 BUCKETS + 2-10000 INCHES	
ENGINE(S): V-1650-7		CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 13,000 TO 11,000 POUNDS										NOTES: COLUMN 1 IS FOR EMERGENCY HIGH SPEED CRUISING ONLY. COLUMNS 11, 111, IV AND V GIVE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN RANGE AT A SACRIFICE IN SPEED. AIR MILES PER GALLON (M.P.G.) (NO WIND) GALLONS PER HOUR (G.P.H.) AND TRUE AIRSPEED (T.A.S.) ARE APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR REFERENCE. RANGE VALUES ARE FOR AN AVERAGE AIRPLANE FLYING ALONE (NO WIND) TO OBTAIN BRITISH IMPERIAL GALL (OR G.P.H.) MULTIPLY U.S. GALL (OR G.P.H.) BY 10 DIVIDE BY 12.	
LIMITS		INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: SELECT FIGURE IN FUEL COLUMN EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN AMOUNT OF FUEL TO BE USED FOR CRUISING. MOVE HORIZONTALLY TO RIGHT OR LEFT AND SELECT RANGE VALUE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE STATUTE OR NAUTICAL AIR MILES TO BE FLOWN. VERTICALLY BELOW AND OPPOSITE VALUE NEAREST DESIRED CRUISING ALTITUDE (ALT., READ RPM, MANIFOLD PRESSURE (M.P.) AND MIXTURE SETTING REQUIRED.										FUEL	
WAR												U.S.	
ENERG.												GAL.	
MILITARY POWER												489	
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For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AIRCRAFT MODEL(S) P-51D & K										FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART										ENGINE(S): V-1650-7										CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 11,000 TO 8,900 POUNDS										EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS 6 BOMBETS + 2-75 GAL. WING TANKS OR 6 BOMBETS + 2-100 GAL. WING TANKS OR 6 BOMBETS + 2-100 GAL. WING TANKS OR 6 BOMBETS + 2-100 GAL. WING TANKS																																																	
LIMITS										INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: SELECT FIGURE IN FUEL COLUMN EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN AMOUNT OF FUEL TO BE USED FOR CRUISING MOVE HORIZONTALLY TO RIGHT OR LEFT AND SELECT RANGE VALUE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE STATUTE OR NAUTICAL AIR MILES TO BE FLOWN. VERTICALLY BELOW AND OPPOSITE VALUE OF NEAREST DESIRED CRUISING ALTITUDE (ALT.) READ RPM, MANIFOLD PRESSURE (M.P.) AND MIXTURE SETTING REQUIRED.										NOTES: COLUMN I IS FOR EMERGENCY HIGH SPEED CRUISING ONLY. COLUMNS II, III, IV AND V GIVE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN RANGE AT A SACRIFICE IN SPEED. AIR MILS PER GALLON (MI./GAL.) (NO WIND), GALLONS PER MI. (G.P.M.) AND TRUE AIRSPEED (T.A.S.) ARE APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR REFERENCE. RANGE VALUES ARE FOR AN AVERAGE AIRPLANE FLYING ALONE (NO WIND) TO OBTAIN BRITISH IMPERIAL GAL. (OR G.P.M.): MULTIPLY U.S. GAL. (OR G.P.M.) BY 10 THEIR DIVIDE BY 12.																																																																					
WAR										EMERG.										MILITARY										POWER																																																											
RPM										M.P.										BLOWER										MIXTURE										TIME										COOL- ING										TOTAL																													
POSITION										POSITION										POSITION										POSITION										POSITION										POSITION										POSITION																													
5										135°										210																																																																					
LOW										HIGH										LOW										HIGH										LOW										HIGH										LOW										HIGH																			
3000										3000										3000										3000										3000										3000										3000										3000																			
67										61										67										61										67										61										67										61																			
1040										905										1170										1015										1285										1115										1400										1220																			
950										825										1065										825										1020										1020										1275										1110																			
855										745										980										835										1050										910										1150										1000																			
760										660										890										740										935										815										1020										885																			
665										580										745										645										820										715										895										775																			
520										450										640										555										700										610										765										665																			
475										415										530										460										585										510										635										550																			
390										330										425										370										470										410										510										445																			
295										250										320										280										350										305										380										330																			
190										165										215										185										235										205										255										220																			
95										83										105										91										115										100										125										110																			
MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS										PRESS										ALT.										FEET										S.L.										PRESS										ALT.										FEET										S.L.									
M.P.										MIX- TURE										T.A.S.										T.A.S.										T.A.S.										T.A.S.										T.A.S.										T.A.S.																			
INCHES										TUBE										TOT.										APPROX.										APPROX.										APPROX.										APPROX.										APPROX.																			
2700										46										103										332										288										2500										2500										2500										2500									
2700										46										103										332										288										2500										2500										2500										2500									
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2700										46										103										332										288										2500										2500										2500										2500									

SPECIAL NOTES

- (1) MAKE ALLOWANCE FOR WARM-UP, TAKE-OFF & CLIMB (SEE FIG. 51)
PLUS ALLOWANCE FOR WIND, RESERVE AND COMBAT AS REQUIRED.
HIGH BLOWER ABOVE HEAVY LINE

EXAMPLE

AT 10,600 LB. GROSS WEIGHT WITH 270 GAL. OF FUEL
(AFTER DEDUCTING TOTAL ALLOWANCES OF 26 GAL.)
TO FLY 1150 STAT. AIRMILES AT 10000 FT. ALTITUDE
MAINTAIN 1900 RPM AND 37 IN. MANIFOLD PRESSURE
WITH MIXTURE SET: RUN.

LEGEND

ALT. : PRESSURE ALTITUDE F.R. : FULL RICH
M.P. : MANIFOLD PRESSURE A.R. : AUTO-RICH
GPM : U.S. GAL. PER HOUR A.L. : AUTO-LEAN
TAS : TRUE AIRSPEED C.L. : CRUISING LEAN
KTS. : KNOTS M.L. : MANUAL LEAN
S.L. : SEA LEVEL F.T. : FULL THROTTLE

REVISED 1-23-47
DATA AS OF 12-1-44 BASED ON: PL10387 72857

For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.
Figure 54 (Sheet 2 of 2 Sheets)—Flight Operation Instruction Chart

For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AIRCRAFT MODEL (S) P-61D & K				ENGINE(S): V-1650-7				CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 12,200 TO 10,300 POUNDS				FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART				EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS (FOR ONE 1000 LB. GUN, TWO 500 LB. M. TANK OR TWO 110 GAL. WING TANKS (OR TEN 5" ROCKETS))																	
LIMITS	RPM	N.P.	GLOMER IN. HG.	MIXTURE POSITION	TIME LIMIT	COOL. T. TEMP.	TOTAL C.P.H.	FUEL	INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: SELECT FIGURE IN FUEL COLUMN EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN AMOUNT OF FUEL TO BE USED FOR CRUISING MOVE HORIZONTALLY TO RIGHT OR LEFT AND SELECT RANGE VALUE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE STATUTE OR NAUTICAL AIR MILES TO BE FLOWN. VERTICALLY BELOW AND OPPOSITE VALUOP NEAREST DESIRED CRUISING ALTITUDE (ALT.) READ RPM, MANIFOLD PRESSURE (M.P.) AND MIXTURE SETTING REQUIRED.				NOTES: COLUMN I IS FOR EMERGENCY HIGH SPEED CRUISING ONLY. COLUMNS II, III, IV AND V GIVE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN RANGE AT A SACRIFICE IN SPEED. AIR MILES PER GALLON (MI./GAL.) (NO WIND). GALLONS PER MI. (G.P.M.) AND TRUE AIRSPEED (T.A.S.) ARE APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR REFERENCE. RANGE VALUES ARE FOR AN AVERAGE AIRPLANE FLYING ALONG (NO WIND) TO OBTAIN BRITISH IMPERIAL GAL. (OR G.P.M.) MULTIPLY U.S. GAL. (OR G.P.M.) BY 10 THEN DIVIDE BY 12.																				
								FUEL GAL.	COLUMN I				COLUMN II				COLUMN III				COLUMN IV				COLUMN V								
									RANGE IN AIRMILES				RANGE IN AIRMILES				RANGE IN AIRMILES				RANGE IN AIRMILES				RANGE IN AIRMILES								
STATUTE		NAUTICAL		STATUTE		NAUTICAL		STATUTE		NAUTICAL		STATUTE		NAUTICAL		STATUTE		NAUTICAL		STATUTE		NAUTICAL		STATUTE		NAUTICAL		STATUTE					
1500		1380		1265		1150		1040		930		820		715		610		505		400		295		190		85		10					
1455		1335		1220		1105		995		885		775		670		565		460		355		250		145		40		5					
1410		1290		1170		1055		945		835		725		620		515		410		305		200		145		100		55					
1365		1245		1125		1010		900		790		680		575		470		365		260		155		100		55		10					
1320		1200		1080		965		855		745		635		530		425		320		215		110		55		10		5					
1275		1155		1035		920		810		700		590		485		380																	

For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

Figure 55 (Sheet 1 of 2 Sheets)—Flight Operation Instruction Chart

For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

[illegible]

For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

Figure 55 (Sheet 2 of 2 Sheets)—Flight Operation Instruction Chart

Figures 56-63, pages 61-74, deleted in revision, dated 7 May 1947

AN 01-60JE-1

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AIRCRAFT MODEL(S) P-51D AND P-51K				TAKE-OFF, CLIMB & LANDING CHART TAKE-OFF DISTANCE FEET										ENGINE MODEL(S) V-1650-3												
GROSS WEIGHT LB.	HEAD WIND M.P.H.	KTS.	HARD SURFACE RUNWAY				SOD-TURF RUNWAY				SOFT SURFACE RUNWAY				HARD SURFACE RUNWAY				SOD-TURF RUNWAY				SOFT SURFACE RUNWAY			
			AT SEA LEVEL		AT 3000 FEET		AT 6000 FEET		AT 15,000 FEET		AT 20,000 FEET		AT 25,000 FEET		AT SEA LEVEL		AT 3000 FEET		AT 6000 FEET		AT 15,000 FEET		AT 20,000 FEET		AT 25,000 FEET	
			GROUND 50' OBL.	TO CLEAR 50' OBL.	GROUND 50' OBL.	TO CLEAR 50' OBL.	GROUND 50' OBL.	TO CLEAR 50' OBL.	GROUND 50' OBL.	TO CLEAR 50' OBL.	GROUND 50' OBL.	TO CLEAR 50' OBL.	GROUND 50' OBL.	TO CLEAR 50' OBL.	GROUND 50' OBL.	TO CLEAR 50' OBL.	GROUND 50' OBL.	TO CLEAR 50' OBL.	GROUND 50' OBL.	TO CLEAR 50' OBL.	GROUND 50' OBL.	TO CLEAR 50' OBL.	GROUND 50' OBL.	TO CLEAR 50' OBL.	GROUND 50' OBL.	TO CLEAR 50' OBL.
9000	0	0	1350	2000	1500	2250	1700	2450	1450	2100	1600	2250	1800	2500	1600	2250	1750	2450	1800	2500	1600	2250	1750	2450	1800	2500
	17	15	1000	1550	1150	1700	1300	1950	1050	1600	1200	1800	1350	2000	1000	1550	1150	1700	1300	2000	1000	1550	1150	1700	1300	2000
	34	30	750	1100	800	1300	950	1500	750	1200	850	1350	1000	1500	700	1150	800	1300	950	1400	700	1150	800	1300	950	1400
	51	45	500	850	550	950	650	1100	500	850	600	1000	700	1150	450	800	550	900	600	1050	450	800	550	900	600	1050
11,000	0	0	1850	2700	2000	2950	2250	3200	1950	2800	2100	3050	2400	3400	2150	3000	2350	3250	2600	3500	2150	3000	2350	3250	2600	3500
	17	15	1350	2100	1550	2300	1750	2550	1450	2200	1600	2400	1800	2600	1400	2200	1550	2400	1800	2600	1400	2200	1550	2400	1800	2600
	34	30	950	1600	1100	1750	1300	2050	1050	1700	1200	1850	1350	2100	900	1650	1100	1800	1250	2000	900	1650	1100	1800	1250	2000
	51	45	650	1150	750	1250	900	1500	700	1200	800	1350	950	1550	600	1100	800	1300	950	1450	600	1100	800	1300	950	1450
13,000	0	0	2200	3600	2500	3800	2800	4300	2450	3700	2650	3950	3000	4500	2300	3600	2500	3800	2700	4100	2300	3600	2500	3800	2700	4100
	17	15	1700	2800	2000	3200	2300	3500	1950	3100	2150	3350	2400	3700	1900	3100	2150	3350	2400	3700	1900	3100	2150	3350	2400	3700
	34	30	1200	2050	1400	2300	1650	2700	1350	2150	1500	2400	1700	2600	1250	2100	1450	2350	1650	2550	1250	2100	1450	2350	1650	2550
	51	45	850	1550	1000	1750	1200	2100	900	1600	1050	1800	1300	2250	800	1500	1000	1800	1200	2150	800	1500	1000	1800	1200	2150

NOTE: INCREASE CLIMB DISTANCE AS FOLLOWS: 25% AT 1000' & 200'; 125% AT 3000'; 150% AT 4000'.

DATA AS OF 5-8-45. FLIGHT TESTS

CLIMB DATA

GROSS WEIGHT LB.	AT SEA LEVEL				AT 5000 FEET				AT 10,000 FEET				AT 15,000 FEET				AT 20,000 FEET				AT 25,000 FEET								
	BEST I.A.S.		RATE OF CLIMB		BEST I.A.S.		RATE OF CLIMB		BEST I.A.S.		RATE OF CLIMB		BEST I.A.S.		RATE OF CLIMB		BEST I.A.S.		RATE OF CLIMB		BEST I.A.S.		RATE OF CLIMB						
	MPH	KTS	FUEL USED	F.P.M.	MPH	KTS	FUEL USED	F.P.M.	MPH	KTS	FUEL USED	F.P.M.	MPH	KTS	FUEL USED	F.P.M.	MPH	KTS	FUEL USED	F.P.M.	MPH	KTS	FUEL USED	F.P.M.					
9000	170	145	2200	15	170	145	2200	2.5	19	170	145	2250	5.0	23	170	145	2250	7.5	27	165	145	1900	10.0	31	160	140	1650	13.0	35
11,000	170	145	1500	15	170	145	1500	3.5	20	170	145	1500	7.0	26	170	145	1500	10.5	32	165	145	1150	18.0	39	160	140	900	19.0	47
13,000	175	150	1000	15	175	150	950	5.5	23	175	150	900	11.0	32	175	150	850	17.0	42	170	145	550	23.0	55	165	145	300	37.0	75

POWER PLANT SETTINGS: DETAILS ON FIG. SECTION 1111.

DATA AS OF 5-8-45. FLIGHT TESTS

FUEL USED (U.S. GAL.) INCLUDES WARM-UP & TAKE-OFF ALLOWANCE

LANDING DISTANCE FEET

GROSS WEIGHT LB.	HARD DRY SURFACE				FIRM DRY SOD				WET OR SLIPPERY			
	BEST I.A.S. APPROACH		POWER OFF POWER ON		AT SEA LEVEL		AT 3000 FEET		AT SEA LEVEL		AT 3000 FEET	
	MPH	KTS	MPH	KTS	GROUND 50' OBL.	TO CLEAR 50' OBL.	GROUND 50' OBL.	TO CLEAR 50' OBL.	GROUND 50' OBL.	TO CLEAR 50' OBL.	GROUND 50' OBL.	TO CLEAR 50' OBL.
9000	130	115	130	115	1200	2300	1400	2400	2600	4000	2800	4600
11,000	130	115	130	115	1100	2100	1300	2200	2400	3600	2600	4300
13,000	130	115	130	115	1000	2000	1200	2100	2300	3400	2500	4200

DATA AS OF 5-8-45. FLIGHT TESTS

REMARKS:

NOTE: TO DETERMINE FUEL CONSUMPTION IN BRITISH IMPERIAL GALLONS, MULTIPLY BY 10, THEN DIVIDE BY 12.

MIXTURE: USE "RUN" OR "AUTO RICH - AUTO LEAN"

LEGEND

I.A.S.: INDICATED AIRSPEED
M.P.H.: MILES PER HOUR
KTS.: KNOTS
F.P.M.: FEET PER MINUTE

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

Figure 64—Take-off, Climb and Landing Chart

AN 01-60JE-1

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AIRCRAFT MODEL(S) P-51D AND P-51K				FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART				EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS 2 - 500-POUND WING BOMBS			
ENGINE(S): V-1650-3				CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 11,000 TO 10,000 POUNDS							
LIMITS	R.P.M.	M.P.	MIXTURE	TIME	CYL. POSITION	TOTAL G.P.H.	TEMP.	M.P.	MIXTURE	TIME	CYL. POSITION
WAR	3000	67	LOW	5	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
EMERG.	3000	67	HIGH	5	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
MILITARY	3000	61	LOW	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
POWER	3000	61	HIGH	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
NOTES: COLUMN I IS FOR EMERGENCY HIGH SPEED CRUISING ONLY. COLUMNS I, II, III, IV AND V GIVE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN RANGE AT A SACRIFICE IN SPEED. AIR MILES PER GALLON (MI./GAL.) (NO WIND) VALUES PER MI. (G.P.H.) AND TRUE AIRSPEED (T.A.S.) ARE APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR REFERENCE. RANGE VALUES ARE FOR AN AVERAGE AIRPLANE FLYING ALONE (NO WIND). TO OBTAIN BRITISH IMPERIAL GAL. (G.P.H.) MULTIPLY U.S. GAL. (G.P.H.) BY 10 THEN DIVIDE BY 12.											
COLUMN I				COLUMN II				COLUMN III			
RANGE IN AIRMILES				RANGE IN AIRMILES				RANGE IN AIRMILES			
STATUTE				STATUTE				STATUTE			
700	680	269	1000	870	780	1070	930	1200	1040	1380	1190
700	610	240	900	760	680	980	850	1130	1020	1290	1120
680	560	220	830	720	650	900	770	1080	980	1180	1020
680	510	200	750	660	610	860	730	1040	940	1140	980
530	460	180	680	590	550	810	670	990	890	1090	930
470	410	160	610	520	480	740	600	920	820	1020	860
MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS				(3.6 STAT. (3.0 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)				(5.1 STAT. (4.5 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)			
APPROX.				APPROX.				APPROX.			
M.P. MIXTURE				M.P. MIXTURE				M.P. MIXTURE			
R.P.M. INCHES				R.P.M. INCHES				R.P.M. INCHES			
2700	46	RUN	96	350	310	25000	2550	2550	2550	2550	2550
2700	46	RUN	119	370	320	20000	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400
2700	46	RUN	115	350	305	15000	2100	2100	2100	2100	2100
2700	46	RUN	140	340	285	10000	1850	1850	1850	1850	1850
2700	46	RUN	106	310	270	5000	1650	1650	1650	1650	1650
2700	46	RUN	101	295	255	S.L.	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500
SPECIAL NOTES (1) MAKE ALLOWANCE FOR WIND-UP, TAKE-OFF & CLIMB (SEE FIG.) PLUS ALLOWANCE FOR WIND, RESERVE AND COMBAT AS REQUIRED. HIGH BLOWER ABOVE HEAVY LINE											
EXAMPLE AT 11,000 LB. GROSS WEIGHT WITH 220 GAL. OF FUEL (AFTER DEDUCTING TOTAL ALLOWANCES OF 40 GAL.) TO FLY 1100 STAT. AIRMILES AT 20,000 FT. ALTITUDE MAINTAIN 2550 R.P.M. AND 2.1 IN. MANIFOLD PRESSURE WITH MIXTURE SET: RUN											
LEGEND ALT. : PRESSURE ALTITUDE F.R. : FULL RICH M.P. : MANIFOLD PRESSURE A.R. : AUTO-RICH G.P.H. : U.S. GAL. PER HOUR A.L. : AUTO-LEAN TAS : TRUE AIRSPEED C.L. : CRUISING LEAN KTS. : KNOTS M.L. : MANUAL LEAN S.L. : SEA LEVEL F.T. : FULL THROTTLE											

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

Figure 66 (Sheet 1 of 2 Sheets)—Flight Operation Instruction Chart—Two 500-pound Bombs

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

Figure 67 (Sheet 1 of 2 Sheets)—Flight Operation Instruction Chart—Two 1000-pound Bombs

AN 01-60JE-1

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AIRCRAFT MODEL(S) P-51D AND P-51K		FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART										EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS 2 - 75-GALLON COMBAT TANKS	
ENGINE(S): V-1650-3		CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 11,000 TO 10,000 POUNDS											
LIMITS	RPM	BLOWER MIXTURE TIME		CYL. TOTAL	FUEL		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		NOTES: COLUMN 1 IS FOR EMERGENCY HIGH SPEED CRUISING ONLY. COLUMNS 11, 111, IV AND V GIVE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN RANGE AT A SACRIFICE IN SPEED. AIR MILES PER GALLON (MI./GAL.) (NO WIND), GALLONS PER MI. (G.P.M.) AND TRUE AIRSPEED (T.A.S.) ARE APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR REFERENCE. RANGE VALUES ARE FOR AN AVERAGE AIRPLANE FLYING ALONE (NO WIND). TO OBTAIN BRITISH IMPERIAL GAL (OR G.P.M.) MULTIPLY U.S. GAL (OR G.P.M.) BY 10 THEN DIVIDE BY 12.
		M.P. IN. HG.	MIN. POSITION	TEMP. G.P.M.	U.S. GAL.	STATUTE	NAUTICAL	STATUTE	NAUTICAL	STATUTE	NAUTICAL	U.S. GAL.	
WAR	3000	67	LOW	5	419	1530	1330	1870	1620	2190	1900	419	INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: SELECT FIGURE IN FUEL COLUMN EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN AMOUNT OF FUEL TO BE USED FOR CRUISING. MOVE HORIZONTALLY TO RIGHT OR LEFT AND SELECT RANGE VALUE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE STATUTE OR NAUTICAL AIR MILES TO BE FLOWN. VERTICALLY BELOW AND OPPOSITE VALUE NEAREST DESIRED CRUISING ALTITUDE (ALT.) READ RPM, MANIFOLD PRESSURE (M.P.) AND MIXTURE SETTING REQUIRED.
EMERG.			HIGH		400	1460	1270	1790	1540	2080	1820	400	
MILITARY	3000	61	LOW	15	380	1390	1200	1700	1470	1980	1730	380	
			HIGH		360	1320	1140	1610	1390	1890	1640	360	
POWER					340	1250	1080	1520	1320	1780	1550	340	
					320	1180	1020	1430	1240	1690	1460	320	COLUMN V RANGE IN AIRMILES STATUTE NAUTICAL
					300	1100	950	1350	1160	1580	1380	300	
					280	1030	890	1260	1090	1480	1290	280	
					260	980	830	1170	1010	1380	1200	260	
													COLUMN IV RANGE IN AIRMILES STATUTE NAUTICAL
													COLUMN III RANGE IN AIRMILES STATUTE NAUTICAL
													COLUMN II RANGE IN AIRMILES STATUTE NAUTICAL
													COLUMN I RANGE IN AIRMILES STATUTE NAUTICAL
													MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS M.P. INCHES TURE T.A.S. G.P.M. KTS.
													PRESS ALT. FEET 40000 35000 30000
													MAXIMUM AIR RANGE M.P. INCHES TURE T.A.S. G.P.M. KTS.

For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

Figure 68 (Sheet 1 of 2 Sheets)—Flight Operation Instruction Chart—Two 75-gallon Tanks

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

LEGEND

ALT. : PRESSURE ALTITUDE
 F.P. : FULL RICH
 M.P. : MANIFOLD PRESSURE
 A.P. : AUTO-LEAK
 G.P. : U.S. GAL PER HOUR
 A.L. : AUTO-LEAK
 T.A.S. : TRUE AIRSPEED
 C.L. : CRUISING LEAN
 KTS. : KNOTS
 M.L. : MANUAL LEAN
 S.L. : SEA LEVEL
 F.T. : FULL THROTTLE

EXAMPLE

AT 11,000 LB. GROSS WEIGHT WITH 200 GAL. OF FUEL
 (AFTER DEDUCTING TOTAL ALLOWANCES OF 50 GAL.)
 TO FLY 1000 STAT. AIRMILES AT 20,000 FT. ALTITUDE
 MAINTAIN 2050 RPM AND 6.1 IN. MANIFOLD PRESSURE
 WITH MIXTURE SET: NORM

SPECIAL NOTES

(1) MAKE ALLOWANCE FOR WARM-UP, TAKE-OFF & CLIMB (SEE FIG.)
 PLUS ALLOWANCE FOR WIND, RESERVE AND COMBAT AS REQUIRED.

HIGH BLOWER ABOVE 'HEAVY LINE'

DATA AS OF 5-8-45 BASED ON: FLIGHT TEST DATA

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AIRCRAFT MODEL(S) P-51D AND P-51K				ENGINE(S): V-1650-3				CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 11,600 TO 10,200 POUNDS				EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS 2 - 110-GALLON COMBAT TANKS														
LIMITS	RPM.	M.P.	BLOWER POSITION	MIXTURE POSITION	TIME LIMIT	CYL. TEMP.	TOTAL G.P.N.	LOAF	FUEL	INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: SELECT FIGURE IN FUEL COLUMN EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN AMOUNT OF FUEL TO BE USED FOR CRUISING. MOVE HORIZONTALLY TO RIGHT OR LEFT AND SELECT RANGE VALUE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE STATUTE OR NAUTICAL AIR MILES TO BE FLOWN. VERTICALLY BELOW AND OPPOSITE VALUE NEAREST DESIRED CRUISING ALTITUDE (ALT., READ RPM, MANIFOLD PRESSURE (M.P.) AND MIXTURE SETTING REQUIRED.				NOTES: COLUMN I IS FOR EMERGENCY HIGH SPEED CRUISING ONLY. COLUMNS II, III, IV AND V GIVE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN RANGE AT A SACRIFICE IN SPEED. AIR MILES PER HOUR (MI./HR.) (NO WIND). GALLONS PER HOUR (G.P.H.) AND TRUE AIRSPEED (T.A.S.) ARE APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR REFERENCE. RANGE VALUES ARE FOR AN AVERAGE AIRPLANE FLYING ALONE (NO WIND). TO OBTAIN BRITISH IMPERIAL GAL (OR G.P.H.) MULTIPLY U.S. GAL (OR G.P.H.) BY 1.2.												
										COLUMN I				COLUMN II												
										RANGE IN AIRMILES				RANGE IN AIRMILES												
WAR ENRG.				MILITARY POWER				STATUTE				NAUTICAL				STATUTE										
3000				3000				67				61				1410										
5				16				107				108				1330										
107				108				109				110				1270										
110				111				112				113				1210										
111				112				113				114				1150										
112				113				114				115				1100										
113				114				115				116				1010										
114				115				116				117				950										
115				116				117				118				900										
116				117				118				119				850										
117				118				119				120				800										
118				119				120				121				750										
119				120				121				122														

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AN 01-60JE-1

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AIRCRAFT MODEL(S) P-51D AND P-51K				FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART										EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS 10 ROCKETS								
ENGINE(S): V-1650-3				CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 10,600 TO 9000 POUNDS																		
LIMITS	RPM	M.P.	BLOWER MIXTURE POSITION	TIME	CYL. LIMIT	TOTAL LIMIT	G.P.R.	POWER PLANT CHART (SEE FIG. 1)	INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: SELECT FIGURE IN FUEL COLUMN EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN AMOUNT OF FUEL TO BE USED FOR CRUISING. MOVE HORIZONTALLY TO RIGHT OR LEFT AND SELECT RANGE VALUE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE STATUTE OR NAUTICAL AIR MILES TO BE FLOWN. VERTICALLY BELOW AND OPPOSITE VALUE NEAREST DESIRED CRUISING ALTITUDE (ALT.) READ RPM, MANIFOLD PRESSURE (M.P.) AND MIXTURE SETTING REQUIRED.													
WAR EMERG.	3000	67	LOW HIGH	5 MIN.	187	187	187	FOR DETAILS SEE POWER PLANT CHART (FIG. 1)	NOTES: COLUMN I IS FOR EMERGENCY HIGH SPEED CRUISING ONLY. COLUMNS II, III, IV AND V GIVE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN RANGE AT A SACRIFICE IN SPEED. AIR MILES PER GALLON (M.P.G.) (NO WIND) GALLONS PER HOUR (G.P.H.) AND TRUE AIRSPEED (T.A.S.) ARE APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR REFERENCE. RANGE VALUES ARE FOR AN AVERAGE AIRPLANE FLYING ALONE (NO WIND). TO OBTAIN BRITISH IMPERIAL GAL. (OR G.P.H.) MULTIPLY U.S. GAL. (OR G.P.H.) BY 1.2.													
MILITARY POWER	3000	61	LOW HIGH	15 MIN.	167	167	167	FOR DETAILS SEE POWER PLANT CHART (FIG. 1)														
COLUMN I				FUEL				COLUMN II				COLUMN III				COLUMN IV						
RANGE IN AIRMILES				U.S. GAL.				RANGE IN AIRMILES				RANGE IN AIRMILES				RANGE IN AIRMILES						
STATUTE NAUTICAL				STATUTE NAUTICAL				STATUTE NAUTICAL				STATUTE NAUTICAL				STATUTE NAUTICAL						
740	660	650	580	269	890	770	1080	930	1230	1100	1080	930	1230	1100	1080	930	1230	1100	1080			
610	550	530	480	220	720	630	880	780	1010	830	880	780	1010	830	880	780	1010	830	880			
500	440	430	380	180	590	510	720	620	820	680	720	620	820	680	720	620	820	680	720			
390	330	320	280	120	400	340	480	420	560	550	480	420	560	550	480	420	560	550	480			
280	220	210	180	80	280	230	320	280	360	350	320	280	360	350	320	280	360	350	320			
170	110	100	90	60	200	170	240	210	280	260	240	210	280	260	240	210	280	260	240			
110	70	60	50	30	130	110	160	140	180	160	140	180	160	140	180	160	140	180	160			
MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS				PRESS				U.S. STAT. (G. GAL.)				U.S. STAT. (G. GAL.)				U.S. STAT. (G. GAL.)						
M.P. INCHES	M.P. INCHES	M.P. INCHES	M.P. INCHES	ALT. FEET	ALT. FEET	ALT. FEET	ALT. FEET	R.P.M.	R.P.M.	R.P.M.	R.P.M.	R.P.M.	R.P.M.	R.P.M.	R.P.M.	R.P.M.	R.P.M.	R.P.M.	R.P.M.			
APPROX. TOT. GPH. M.P.H. KTS.	APPROX. TOT. GPH. M.P.H. KTS.	APPROX. TOT. GPH. M.P.H. KTS.	APPROX. TOT. GPH. M.P.H. KTS.	APPROX. TOT. GPH. M.P.H. KTS.	APPROX. TOT. GPH. M.P.H. KTS.	APPROX. TOT. GPH. M.P.H. KTS.	APPROX. TOT. GPH. M.P.H. KTS.	APPROX. TOT. GPH. M.P.H. KTS.	APPROX. TOT. GPH. M.P.H. KTS.	APPROX. TOT. GPH. M.P.H. KTS.	APPROX. TOT. GPH. M.P.H. KTS.	APPROX. TOT. GPH. M.P.H. KTS.	APPROX. TOT. GPH. M.P.H. KTS.	APPROX. TOT. GPH. M.P.H. KTS.	APPROX. TOT. GPH. M.P.H. KTS.	APPROX. TOT. GPH. M.P.H. KTS.	APPROX. TOT. GPH. M.P.H. KTS.	APPROX. TOT. GPH. M.P.H. KTS.	APPROX. TOT. GPH. M.P.H. KTS.			
2700	2700	2700	2700	2700	2700	2700	2700	2700	2700	2700	2700	2700	2700	2700	2700	2700	2700	2700	2700			
46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46			
119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119			
350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350			
305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305			
1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500			
10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000			
3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000			
310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310			
25000	25000	25000	25000	25000	25000	25000	25000	25000	25000	25000	25000	25000	25000	25000	25000	25000	25000	25000	25000			
1650	1650	1650	1650	1650	1650	1650	1650	1650	1650	1650	1650	1650	1650	1650	1650	1650	1650	1650	1650			
35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35			
1750	1750	1750	1750	1750	1750	1750	1750	1750	1750	1750	1750	1750	1750	1750	1750	1750	1750	1750	1750			
200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200			
48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48			
230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230			
185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185			

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

Figure 70—Flight Operation Instruction Chart—10 Rockets

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

Figure 72 (Sheet 1 of 2 Sheets)—Flight Operation Instruction Chart—6 Rockets and Two 1000-pound Bombs

[illegible]

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

[illegible]

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AN 01-60JE-1

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AIRCRAFT MODEL(S) P-51D AND P-51K		FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART				EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS 6 ROCKETS AND 2 - 75-GALLON COMBAT TANKS			
ENGINE(S): V-1650-3		CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 11,600 TO 10,600 POUNDS							
LIMITS	RPM	BLOWER MIXTURE		CYCL. POSITION	TOTAL G.P.H.	INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: SELECT FIGURE IN FUEL COLUMN EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN AMOUNT OF FUEL TO BE USED FOR CRUISING. MOVE HORIZONTALLY TO RIGHT OR LEFT AND SELECT RANGE VALUE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE STATUTE OR NAUTICAL AIR MILES TO BE FLOWN. VERTICALLY BELOW AND OPPOSITE VALUE REAREST DESIRED CRUISING ALTITUDE (ALT.) READ RPM, MANIFOLD PRESSURE (M.P.) AND MIXTURE SETTING REQUIRED.			
		LOW	HIGH						
WAR EMERG.	3000	67	100	5	187				
MILITARY - POWER	3000	61	100	15	187				
						NOTES: COLUMN I IS FOR EMERGENCY HIGH SPEED CRUISING ONLY. COLUMNS II, III, IV AND V GIVE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN RANGE AT A SACRIFICE IN SPEED. AIR MILES PER GALLON (M.P./GAL.) (NO WIND), GALLONS PER HOUR (G.P.H.) AND TRUE AIRSPEED (T.A.S.) ARE APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR REFERENCE. RANGE VALUES ARE FOR AN AVERAGE AIRPLANE FLYING ALONE (NO WIND) ⁽¹⁾ TO OBTAIN BRITISH IMPERIAL GAL. (OR G.P.H.) MULTIPLY U.S. GAL. (OR G.P.H.) BY 10 THEN DIVIDE BY 12.			
COLUMN I		COLUMN II		COLUMN III		COLUMN IV		COLUMN V	
RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES	
STATUTE	NAUTICAL	STATUTE	NAUTICAL	STATUTE	NAUTICAL	STATUTE	NAUTICAL	STATUTE	NAUTICAL
1140	990	1320	1150	1600	1390	1850	1600	1940	1690
1090	950	1260	1100	1530	1330	1770	1530	1860	1620
1030	900	1200	1040	1460	1260	1690	1460	1770	1540
980	850	1140	990	1380	1200	1600	1380	1680	1460
920	810	1080	930	1310	1140	1510	1310	1590	1390
870	760	1020	880	1230	1070	1430	1230	1500	1300
820	710	950	830	1160	1010	1340	1160	1410	1230
760	670	890	770	1080	940	1260	1080	1320	1150
710	620	830	720	1010	880	1170	1010	1230	1070
MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS		PRESS		ALT.		PRESS		ALT.	
M.P. INCHES	MIX. TURE	M.P. INCHES	MIX. TURE	M.P. INCHES	MIX. TURE	M.P. INCHES	MIX. TURE	M.P. INCHES	MIX. TURE
TOT. GPM	T.A.S. KTS.	TOT. GPM	T.A.S. KTS.	TOT. GPM	T.A.S. KTS.	TOT. GPM	T.A.S. KTS.	TOT. GPM	T.A.S. KTS.
2700	46	RUN	100	345	300	40000	35000	40000	35000
2700	46	RUN	96	330	285	25000	20000	25000	20000
2700	46	RUN	119	345	300	20000	15000	20000	15000
2700	46	RUN	115	325	280	15000	10000	15000	10000
2700	46	RUN	110	305	265	10000	5000	10000	5000
2700	46	RUN	106	290	250	5000	2500	5000	2500
2700	46	RUN	101	275	240	2500	1000	2500	1000
2700	46	RUN	96	260	230	1000	500	1000	500
2700	46	RUN	91	245	215	500	250	500	250
2700	46	RUN	86	230	200	250	100	250	100
2700	46	RUN	81	215	185	100	50	100	50
2700	46	RUN	76	200	170	50	25	50	25
2700	46	RUN	71	185	155	25	10	25	10
2700	46	RUN	66	170	140	10	5	10	5
2700	46	RUN	61	155	125	5	2	5	2
2700	46	RUN	56	140	110	2	1	2	1
2700	46	RUN	51	125	95	1	0	1	0
2700	46	RUN	46	110	80	0	0	0	0
2700	46	RUN	41	95	65	0	0	0	0
2700	46	RUN	36	80	50	0	0	0	0
2700	46	RUN	31	65	35	0	0	0	0
2700	46	RUN	26	50	20	0	0	0	0
2700	46	RUN	21	35	5	0	0	0	0
2700	46	RUN	16	20	0	0	0	0	0
2700	46	RUN	11	5	0	0	0	0	0
2700	46	RUN	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
2700	46	RUN	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

Figure 73 (Sheet 1 of 2 Sheets)—Flight Operation Instruction Chart—6 Rockets and Two 75-gallon Tanks

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AIRCRAFT MODEL(S) P-51D AND P-51K										FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART										EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS 6 ROCKETS AND 2 - 75-GALLON COMBAT TANKS																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
ENGINE(S): V-1650-3										CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 10,600 TO 9200 POUNDS																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
LIMITS		RPM.		M.P.		BLOWER MIXTURE POSITION		TIME IN MIN.		CYL. POSITION		TOTAL LIMIT TEMP. C.P.N.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

DATA AS OF 5-8-45 BASED ON: FLIGHT TEST DATA

Figure 73 (Sheet 2 of 2 Sheets)—Flight Operation Instruction Chart—6 Rockets and Two 75-gallon Tanks

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AIRCRAFT MODEL(S) P-61D AND P-61K				FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART				EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS 6 ROCKETS AND 2 - 110-GALLON COMBAT TANKS			
ENGINE(S): V-1650-3				CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 12,200 TO 11,000 POUNDS							
LIMITS	RPM	H.P. (B.H.P.)	FUEL MIXTURE POSITION	TIME LIMIT (MIN.)	CYL. TEMP. (°F.)	TOTAL G.P.M.	FUEL CONSUMPTION (GAL./HR.)	FUEL MIXTURE POSITION	TIME LIMIT (MIN.)	CYL. TEMP. (°F.)	TOTAL G.P.M.
WAR EMERG.	3000	67	LOW RUM	5	187	187	187	LOW RUM	5	187	187
MILITARY POWER	3000	61	LOW RUM	15	187	187	187	LOW RUM	15	187	187
NOTES: COLUMN I IS FOR EMERGENCY HIGH SPEED CRUISING ONLY. COLUMNS II, III, IV AND V GIVE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN RANGE AT A SACRIFICE IN SPEED. AIR MILES PER GALLON (MI./GAL.) (NO WIND), GALLONS PER MI. (G.P.M.) AND TRUE AIRSPEED (T.A.S.) ARE APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR REFERENCE. RANGE VALUES ARE FOR AN AVERAGE AIRPLANE FLYING ALONE (NO WIND) TO OBTAIN BRITISH IMPERIAL GAL. (OR G.P.M.) MULTIPLY U.S. GAL. (OR G.P.M.) BY 10 THEN DIVIDE BY 12.											
COLUMN I				COLUMN II				COLUMN III			
RANGE IN AIRMILES				RANGE IN AIRMILES				RANGE IN AIRMILES			
STATUTE	U.S.	NAUTICAL	FUEL	STATUTE	U.S.	NAUTICAL	FUEL	STATUTE	U.S.	NAUTICAL	FUEL
1300	1120	1060	180	1320	1240	1180	180	1370	1290	1250	180
1220	1080	1020	180	1240	1160	1120	180	1290	1210	1170	180
1170	1040	980	180	1160	1080	1040	180	1210	1130	1090	180
1110	970	910	180	1080	1000	960	180	1130	1050	1010	180
1010	880	820	180	970	890	850	180	1020	940	900	180
950	830	770	180	910	830	790	180	960	880	840	180
900	780	720	180	850	770	730	180	900	820	780	180
850	730	670	180	790	710	670	180	840	760	720	180
800	680	620	180	730	650	610	180	780	700	660	180
740	630	570	180	670	590	550	180	720	640	600	180
690	580	520	180	610	530	490	180	660	580	540	180
MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS				MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS				MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS			
M.P.	H.P.	MILES	TIME	M.P.	H.P.	MILES	TIME	M.P.	H.P.	MILES	TIME
2700	46	RUM	100	330	280	250	250	330	280	250	250
2700	46	RUM	115	340	290	260	260	340	290	260	260
2700	46	RUM	115	320	280	250	250	320	280	250	250
2700	46	RUM	110	305	265	240	240	305	265	240	240
2700	46	RUM	106	290	250	230	230	290	250	230	230
2700	46	RUM	101	275	240	220	220	275	240	220	220
MAXIMUM AIR RANGE											

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

Figure 74 (Sheet 1 of 2 Sheets)—Flight Operation Instruction Chart—6 Rockets and Two 110-gallon Tanks

AN 01-60JE-1

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AIRCRAFT MODEL(S) P-51D AND P-51K										FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART										EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS 6 ROCKETS AND 2 - 110-GALLON COMBAT TANKS																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
ENGINE(S): V-1650-3										CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 11,000 TO 9500 POUNDS										NOTES: COLUMN I IS FOR EMERGENCY HIGH SPEED CRUISING ONLY. COLUMNS 1, 11, 111, IV AND V GIVE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN RANGE AT A SACRIFICE IN SPEED. AIR MILES PER GALLON (MI./GAL.) (NO WIND) GALLONS PER HOUR (G.P.H.) AND TRUE AIRSPEED (T.A.S.) ARE APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR REFERENCE. RANGE VALUES ARE FOR AN AVERAGE AIRPLANE FLYING ALONE (NO WIND) TO OBTAIN BRITISH IMPERIAL GAL. (OR G.P.H.) MULTIPLY U.S. GAL. (OR G.P.H.) BY 1.2.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
LIMITS		BLOWER		MIXTURE		TIME		CYL.		TOTAL		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN A	

SPECIAL NOTES

- (1) MAKE ALLOWANCE FOR WIND-UP, TAKE-OFF, & CLIMB (SEE FIG. 1) PLUS ALLOWANCE FOR WIND, RESERVE AND COMBAT AS REQUIRED.

HIGH BLOWER ABOVE HEAVY LINE

EXAMPLE

AT 11,000 LB. GROSS WEIGHT WITH 220 GAL. OF FUEL
(AFTER DEDUCTING TOTAL ALLOWANCES OF 40 GAL.)
TO FLY 950 STAT. AIRMILES AT 20,000 FT. ALTITUDE
MAINTAIN 2150 RPM AND 67.1 IN. MANIFOLD PRESSURE
WITH MIXTURE SET: RUN

LEGEND

ALT. : PRESSURE ALTITUDE F.P. : FULL RICH
M.P. : MANIFOLD PRESSURE A.P. : AUTO-RICH
G.P.H. : U.S. GAL. PER HOUR A.L. : AUTO-LEAN
TAS : TRUE AIRSPEED C.L. : CRUISING LEAN
KTS. : KNOTS M.L. : MANUAL LEAN
S.L. : SEA LEVEL F.T. : FULL THROTTLE

DATA AS OF 5-8-45 BASED ON: FLIGHT TEST DATA

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

Figure 74 (Sheet 2 of 2 Sheets)—Flight Operation Instruction Chart—6 Rockets and Two 110-gallon Tanks

AN 01-60JE-1

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AIRCRAFT MODEL(S) P-51D AND P-51K				FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART				EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS 1 - 110-GALLON COMBAT TANK AND 1 - 1000-LB. BOMB			
ENGINE(S): V-1650-3				CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 11,900 TO 11,000 POUNDS							
LIMITS	RPM	M.P.	MIXTURE	TIME	CYL.	TOTAL	INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: SELECT FIGURE IN FUEL COLUMN EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN AMOUNT OF FUEL TO BE USED FOR CRUISING AND MOVE HORIZONTALLY TO RIGHT OR LEFT AND SELECT RANGE VALUE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE STATUTE OR NAUTICAL AIR MILES TO BE FLOWN. VERTICALLY BELOW AND OPPOSITE VALUE NEAREST DESIRED CRUISING ALTITUDE (ALT.) READ RPM, MANIFOLD PRESSURE (M.P.) AND MIXTURE SETTING REQUIRED.				
WAR	3000	67	LOW	5	MIN.	187					
ENERG.			HIGH			168					
MILITARY	3000	61	LOW	15	MIN.	167					
POWER			HIGH			153					
COLUMN I				COLUMN II				COLUMN III			
RANGE IN AIRMILES				RANGE IN AIRMILES				RANGE IN AIRMILES			
STATUTE				STATUTE				STATUTE			
1080	940	379	1320	1140	1580	1370	1830	1590	1830	1670	NAUTICAL
1030	890	360	1250	1080	1500	1300	1740	1510	1840	1590	NAUTICAL
970	840	340	1190	1030	1420	1230	1650	1430	1740	1510	NAUTICAL
910	790	320	1120	970	1350	1170	1550	1340	1640	1420	NAUTICAL
860	740	300	1050	910	1250	1080	1460	1270	1540	1330	NAUTICAL
800	690	280	980	850	1170	1010	1360	1180	1440	1250	NAUTICAL
740	640	260	910	790	1090	950	1270	1100	1340	1160	NAUTICAL
MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS				(3.45 STAT. (3.0 NAUT.)) MI./GAL. (U. STAT. (3.5 NAUT.)) MI./GAL. (U. 75 STAT. (6.1 NAUT.)) MI./GAL.)				PRESS			
M.P.	MIX-TURE	TOT.	T.A.S.	M.P.	MIX-TURE	TOT.	T.A.S.	M.P.	MIX-TURE	TOT.	T.A.S.
R.P.M.	INCHES	INCHES	R.P.M.	R.P.M.	INCHES	R.P.M.	R.P.M.	R.P.M.	INCHES	R.P.M.	R.P.M.
2700	46	RUN	96	350	305	2500	F.T.	101	350	305	2500
2700	46	RUN	119	365	315	2000	F.T.	99	335	290	2200
2700	46	RUN	115	345	300	1500	F.T.	95	315	275	2000
2700	46	RUN	110	325	280	1000	F.T.	92	295	255	1900
2700	46	RUN	106	310	270	500	F.T.	88	285	245	1800
2700	46	RUN	101	290	250	S.L.	F.T.	82	260	220	1700
2700	46	RUN	96	270	230	S.L.	F.T.	77	240	200	1600
2700	46	RUN	91	250	210	S.L.	F.T.	72	220	180	1500
2700	46	RUN	86	230	190	S.L.	F.T.	67	200	160	1400
2700	46	RUN	81	210	170	S.L.	F.T.	62	180	140	1300
2700	46	RUN	76	190	150	S.L.	F.T.	57	160	120	1200
2700	46	RUN	71	170	130	S.L.	F.T.	52	140	100	1100
2700	46	RUN	66	150	110	S.L.	F.T.	47	120	80	1000
2700	46	RUN	61	130	90	S.L.	F.T.	42	100	60	900
2700	46	RUN	56	110	70	S.L.	F.T.	37	80	40	800
2700	46	RUN	51	90	50	S.L.	F.T.	32	60	20	700
2700	46	RUN	46	70	30	S.L.	F.T.	27	40	0	600
2700	46	RUN	41	50	10	S.L.	F.T.	22	20	0	500
2700	46	RUN	36	30	0	S.L.	F.T.	17	0	0	400
2700	46	RUN	31	10	0	S.L.	F.T.	12	0	0	300
2700	46	RUN	26	0	0	S.L.	F.T.	7	0	0	200
2700	46	RUN	21	0	0	S.L.	F.T.	2	0	0	100

LEGEND

ALT. : PRESSURE ALTITUDE F.P. : FULL RICH
M.P. : MANIFOLD PRESSURE A.R. : AUTO-RICH
GPM : U.S.GAL/PER HOUR A.L. : AUTO-LEAN
TAS : TRUE AIRSPEED C.L. : CRUISING LEAN
M.S. : MOTS M.L. : MANUAL LEAN
S.L. : SEA LEVEL F.T. : FULL THROTTLE

SPECIAL NOTES

(1) MAKE ALLOWANCE FOR WIND-UP, TAKE-OFF & CLIMB (SEE FIG.)
PLUS ALLOWANCE FOR WIND, RESERVE AND COMBAT AS REQUIRED.
HIGH BLOWER ABOVE HEAVY LINE

EXAMPLE

AT 11,500 LB. GROSS WEIGHT WITH 320 GAL. OF FUEL
(AFTER DEDUCTING TOTAL ALLOWANCES OF 50 GAL.)
TO FLY 1500 STAT. AIRMILES AT 20,000 FT. ALTITUDE
MAINTAIN 2400 RPM AND F.T. 18" MANIFOLD PRESSURE
WITH MIXTURE SET: RUN

NOTES:

COLUMN I IS FOR EMERGENCY HIGH SPEED CRUISING ONLY; COLUMNS II, III, IV AND V GIVE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN RANGE AT A SACRIFICE IN SPEED. AIR MILES PER GALLON (MI./GAL.) (NO WIND), GALLONS PER MI. (G.P.M.) AND TRUE AIRSPEED (T.A.S.) ARE APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR REFERENCE. RANGE VALUES ARE FOR AN AVERAGE AIRPLANE FLYING ALONE (NO WIND) TO OBTAIN BRITISH IMPERIAL GAL. (OR G.P.M.): MULTIPLY U.S. GAL. (OR G.P.M.) BY 10 THEN DIVIDE BY 12.

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

Figure 75 (Sheet 1 of 2 Sheets)—Flight Operation Instruction Chart—One 110-gallon Tank and One 1000-pound Bomb

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AIRCRAFT MODEL(S) P-51D & K		FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART										EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS WING RACKS ONLY																																																																													
ENGINE(S): V-1650-7		CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 10,200 TO 8,000 POUNDS																																																																																							
LIMITS	RPM	M.P. IN. HG.	BLOWER POSITION	MIXTURE POSITION	TIME LIMIT	COOL'T TEMP.	TOTAL G.P.H.	INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: SELECT FIGURE IN FUEL COLUMN EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN AMOUNT OF FUEL TO BE USED FOR CRUISING MOVE HORIZONTALLY TO RIGHT OR LEFT AND SELECT RANGE VALUE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE STATUTE OR NAUTICAL AIR MILES TO BE FLOWN. VERTICALLY BELOW AND OPPOSITE VALUF NEAREST DESIRED CRUISING ALTITUDE (ALT.) READ RPM, MANIFOLD PRESSURE (M.P.) AND MIXTURE SETTING REQUIRED.						NOTES: COLUMN I IS FOR EMERGENCY HIGH SPEED CRUISING ONLY. COLUMNS II, III, IV AND V GIVE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN RANGE AT A SACRIFICE IN SPEED. AIR MILES PER GALLON (MI./GAL.) (NO WIND), GALLONS PER HR. (G.P.H.) AND TRUE AIRSPEED (T.A.S.) ARE APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR REFERENCE. RANGE VALUES ARE FOR AN AVERAGE AIRPLANE FLYING ALONE (NO WIND). TO OBTAIN BRITISH IMPERIAL GAL. (OR G.P.H.) MULTIPLY U.S. GAL. (OR G.P.H.) BY 10 THEN DIVIDE BY 12.																																																																											
WAR EMERG.	3000	67	LOW	RUN	5 min.	135°	210																																																																																		
MILITARY POWER	3000	61	LOW	RUN	15 min.	135°	180																																																																																		
COLUMN I								FUEL		COLUMN II				COLUMN III				COLUMN IV				FUEL		COLUMN V																																																																	
RANGE IN AIRMILES								U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES				RANGE IN AIRMILES				RANGE IN AIRMILES				U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES																																																																	
STATUTE								NAUTICAL		STATUTE				NAUTICAL				STATUTE				NAUTICAL				GAL.		STATUTE				NAUTICAL																																																									
950								825		269				1065				920				1195				1040				1300				1130		269				1440		1250																																															
880								765		260				985				855				1105				960				1200				1040		260				1330		1155																																															
805								700		220				900				780				1010				875				1100				955		220				1220		1060																																															
730								635		200				820				710				920				800				1000				870		200				1110		965																																															
640								555		180				740				645				830				720				900				780		180				1000		870																																															
585								510		160				655				570				735				640				800				695		160				890		775																																															
515								445		140				575				500				645				560				700				610		140				775		675																																															
440								380		120				490				425				550				475				600				520		120				665		580																																															
365								315		100				410				355				460				400				500				435		100				555		480																																															
295								255		80				330				285				370				320				400				350		80				445		385																																															
220								190		60				245				210				275				240				300				260		60				335		290																																															
145								125		40				165				145				185				160				200				175		40				220		190																																															
75								65		20				80				70				90				78				100				87		20				110		95																																															
MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS								PRESS		(4.10 STAT. (3.56 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)				(4.60 STAT. (4.00 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)				(5.00 STAT. (4.34 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)				PRESS		MAXIMUM AIR RANGE																																																																	
R.P.M.								M.P.		MIX- TURE		APPROX.		ALT. FEET		R.P.M.		M.P.		MIX- TURE		APPROX.		R.P.M.		M.P.		MIX- TURE		APPROX.		ALT. FEET		R.P.M.		M.P.		MIX- TURE		APPROX.																																																	
T.O.T.								T.A.S.						T.O.T.		T.A.S.						T.O.T.		T.A.S.						T.O.T.		T.A.S.																																																									
GPH.								MPH.		KTS.				GPH.		MPH.		KTS.				GPH.		MPH.		KTS.				GPH.		MPH.		KTS.																																																							
SEE COLUMN I												40000		2700		F.T.		RUN		97		424		368		2650		F.T.		RUN		90		417		362		2700		F.T.		RUN		80		408		354		40000																																							
												35000																																35000																																													
												30000																														30000																																															
SEE COLUMN I												25000		2700		44		RUN		98		413		358		2400		42		RUN		86		397		345		2250		F.T.		RUN		73		370		321		25000																																							
SEE COLUMN I												20000		2700		44		RUN		93		389		338		2400		42.5		RUN		80		371		322		2100		36.5		RUN		67		346		300		20000																																							
2700								46		RUN		103		384		334		15000		2500		F.T.		RUN		90		373		324		2300		F.T.		RUN		76		351		305		2100		F.T.		RUN		65		326		283		15000																																	
2700								44		RUN		98		361		314		10000		2500		42.5		RUN		83		346		300		2200		40		RUN		71		325		282		1900		37		RUN		60		300		261		10000																																	
2700								44		RUN		91		339		286		5000		2500		43		RUN		79		323		280		2200		40		RUN		66		303		263		1850		36.5		RUN		55		278		242		5000																																	
2700								44		RUN		86		315		274		S. L.		2500		43		RUN		74		300		261		2150		39.5		RUN		61		279		242		1800		36		RUN		50		255		222		S. L.																																	
SPECIAL NOTES																														EXAMPLE																														LEGEND																													
(1) MAKE ALLOWANCE FOR WARM-UP, TAKE-OFF & CLIMB (SEE FIG. 51) PLUS ALLOWANCE FOR WIND, RESERVE AND COMBAT AS REQUIRED.																														AT 9,800 LB. GROSS WEIGHT WITH 80 GAL. OF FUEL (AFTER DEDUCTING TOTAL ALLOWANCES OF 20 GAL.) TO FLY 330 STAT. AIRMILES AT 5000 FT. ALTITUDE MAINTAIN 2500 RPM AND 45 IN. MANIFOLD PRESSURE WITH MIXTURE SET: RUN.																														ALT.: PRESSURE ALTITUDE M.P.: MANIFOLD PRESSURE GPH: U.S. GAL. PER HOUR TAS: TRUE AIRSPEED KTS: KNOTS S.L.: SEA LEVEL F.R.: FULL RICH A.R.: AUTO-RICH A.L.: AUTO-LEAN C.L.: CRUISING LEAN M.L.: MANUAL LEAN F.T.: FULL THROTTLE																													
REVISED 1-22-47 DATA AS OF 8-20-44																														BASED ON: FLIGHT TESTS																																																											

SPECIAL NOTES

- (1) MAKE ALLOWANCE FOR WARM-UP, TAKE-OFF & CLIMB (SEE FIG. 51)
PLUS ALLOWANCE FOR WIND, RESERVE AND COMBAT AS REQUIRED.
(2) MAX. FUEL CAPACITY WITH FULL WING & FUSELAGE TANKS.
HIGH BLOWER ABOVE HEAVY LINE.

EXAMPLE

AT 9,800 LB. GROSS WEIGHT WITH 80 GAL. OF FUEL
(AFTER DEDUCTING TOTAL ALLOWANCES OF 20 GAL.)
TO FLY 330 STAT. AIRMILES AT 5000 FT. ALTITUDE
MAINTAIN 2500 RPM AND 43 IN. MANIFOLD PRESSURE
WITH MIXTURE SET: RUN.

LEGEND

ALT.: PRESSURE ALTITUDE F.R.: FULL RICH
M.P.: MANIFOLD PRESSURE A.R.: AUTO-RICH
GPH.: U.S. GAL. PER HOUR A.L.: AUTO-LEAN
TAS.: TRUE AIRSPEED C.L.: CRUISING LEAN
KTS.: KNOTS M.L.: MANUAL LEAN
S.L.: SEA LEVEL F.T.: FULL THROTTLE

REVISED 1-22-47
DATA AS OF 8-20-44

BASED ON: FLIGHT TESTS

For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

Figure 52—Flight Operation Instruction Chart—Wing Racks

For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

Figure 53 (Sheet 1 of 2 Sheets)—Flight Operation Instruction Chart

For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AIRCRAFT MODEL(S) P-51D & K		FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART										EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS TWO 500 LB. BOMBS OR TWO 75 GAL. WING TANKS					
ENGINE(S): V-1650-7		CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 11,200 TO 9,800 POUNDS															
LIMITS	RPM	M.P. IN. HG.	BLOWER POSITION	MIXTURE POSITION	TIME LIMIT	COOL'T TEMP.	TOTAL G.P.H.	INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: SELECT FIGURE IN FUEL COLUMN EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN AMOUNT OF FUEL TO BE USED FOR CRUISING MOVE HORIZONTALLY TO RIGHT OR LEFT AND SELECT RANGE VALUE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE STATUTE OR NAUTICAL AIR MILES TO BE FLOWN. VERTICALLY BELOW AND OPPOSITE VALUF REAREST DESIRED CRUISING ALTITUDE (ALT.) READ RPM, MANIFOLD PRESSURE (M.P.) AND MIXTURE SETTING REQUIRED.				NOTES: COLUMN I IS FOR EMERGENCY HIGH SPEED CRUISING ONLY. COLUMNS II, III, IV AND V GIVE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN RANGE AT A SACRIFICE IN SPEED. AIR MILES PER GALLON (MI./GAL.) (NO WIND), GALLONS PER HR. (G.P.H.) AND TRUE AIRSPEED (T.A.S.) ARE APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR REFERENCE. RANGE VALUES ARE FOR AN AVERAGE AIRPLANE FLYING ALONE (NO WIND). ⁽¹⁾ TO OBTAIN BRITISH IMPERIAL GAL. (OR G.P.H.): MULTIPLY U.S. GAL. (OR G.P.H.) BY 10 THEN DIVIDE BY 12.					
WAR EMERG.	3000	67	LOW	RUN	5	135°	210										
MILITARY POWER	3000	61	LOW	RUN	15	135°	180										
COLUMN I		FUEL		COLUMN II		COLUMN III		COLUMN IV		FUEL		COLUMN V					
RANGE IN AIRMILES		U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES					
STATUTE NAUTICAL		GAL.		STATUTE NAUTICAL		STATUTE NAUTICAL		STATUTE NAUTICAL		GAL.		STATUTE NAUTICAL					
1390	1205	419		1485	1290	1685	1465	1610	1419	1995	1735						
1320	1145	390		1430	1240	1600	1390	1765	1535	1895	1650						
1250	1085	370		1350	1175	1515	1315	1670	1450	1795	1560						
1185	1030	350		1280	1110	1435	1250	1580	1370	1700	1480						
1120	975	330		1200	1040	1350	1170	1490	1295	1600	1390						
1050	910	310		1130	980	1265	1100	1400	1220	1500	1305						
985	855	290		1050	915	1180	1050	1305	1135	1400	1220						
915	795	270		980	850	1100	955	1215	1055	1300	1130						
845	735	250		900	785	1015	885	1115	970	1200	1045						
780	675	230		830	720	930	810	1030	895	1110	965						
710	615	210		755	655	850	740	945	820	1010	880						
645	560	190		685	595	770	670	855	745	915	795						
575	500	170		610	530	690	600	765	665	820	715						
510	445	150		540	470	605	525	675	585	720	625						
MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS		PRESS		(2.60 STAT. (3.13 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)		(4.05 STAT. (3.52 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)		(4.40 STAT. (3.90 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)		PRESS		MAXIMUM AIR RANGE					
R.P.M.	M.P. INCHES	MIX- TURE	APPROX. TOT. T.A.S. GPH. MPH. KTS.	ALT. FEET	R.P.M.	M.P. INCHES	MIX- TURE	APPROX. TOT. T.A.S. GPH. MPH. KTS.	R.P.M.	M.P. INCHES	MIX- TURE	APPROX. TOT. T.A.S. GPH. MPH. KTS.	ALT. FEET	R.P.M.	M.P. INCHES	MIX- TURE	APPROX. TOT. T.A.S. GPH. MPH. KTS.
40000				40000					40000				40000				
35000				35000					35000				35000				
30000				30000					30000				30000				
2700	46	RUN	103 356 310	15000	2700	46	RUN	98 377 328	2550	44	RUN	90 367 319	2300	42	RUN	76 341 297	20000
2700	46	RUN	91 312 271	10000	2700	46	RUN	93 356 309	2500	44	RUN	85 344 299	2150	38	RUN	70 319 277	20050
2700	46	RUN	86 292 254	5000	2700	46	RUN	97 349 303	2400	42	RUN	80 327 284	2200	37	RUN	68 303 263	15000
2700	46	RUN	98 334 290	10000	2600	44.5	RUN	91 326 284	2300	41	RUN	75 304 264	2000	38	RUN	63 281 244	10000
2700	46	RUN	91 312 271	5000	2600	44	RUN	84 304 264	2300	41	RUN	70 283 246	1950	37.5	RUN	58 260 226	1600
2700	46	RUN	86 292 254	S. L.	2650	44	RUN	78 282 245	2250	40.5	RUN	65 262 228	1900	37	RUN	53 239 208	S. L.
<p>SPECIAL NOTES</p> <p>(1) MAKE ALLOWANCE FOR WARM-UP, TAKE-OFF & CLIMB (SEE FIG. 51) PLUS ALLOWANCE FOR WIND, RESERVE AND COMBAT AS REQUIRED.</p> <p>(2) MAX. FUEL CAPACITY WITH 2-75 GAL. WING, STD. WING TANKS & FUSELAGE TANKS, HIGH BLOWER ABOVE HEAVY LINE</p>																	
<p>EXAMPLE</p> <p>AT 10000 LB. GROSS WEIGHT WITH 210 GAL. OF FUEL (AFTER DEDUCTING TOTAL ALLOWANCES OF 20 GAL.) TO FLY 850 STAT. AIRMILES AT 5000 FT. ALTITUDE MAINTAIN 2300 RPM AND 41 IN. MANIFOLD PRESSURE WITH MIXTURE SET: RUN. WHEN WEIGHT REACHES 9,800 LBS. USE POWER SETTINGS SHEET 2, COLUMN III.</p>																	
<p>LEGEND</p> <p>ALT. : PRESSURE ALTITUDE F.R. : FULL RICH M.P. : MANIFOLD PRESSURE A.R. : AUTO-RICH GPH. : U.S. GAL. PER HOUR A.L. : AUTO-LEAN TAS : TRUE AIRSPEED C.L. : CRUISING LEAN KTS. : KNOTS M.L. : MANUAL LEAN S.L. : SEA LEVEL F.T. : FULL THROTTLE</p>																	
<p>REVISED 1-21-47 DATA AS OF 9-10-44 BASED ON: FLIGHT TEST</p>																	

AN 01-601E-1

Appendix I

For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

Figure 54 (Sheet 1 of 2 Sheets)—Flight Operation Instruction Chart

For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AFM-320
4-1-44

AIRCRAFT MODEL(S)
P-51D & K

ENGINE(S): V-1650-7

FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART

EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS
6 ROCKETS + 2-75 GAL. WING TANKS
OR 6 ROCKETS + 2-110 GAL. WING TANKS
OR 6 ROCKETS + 1-110 GAL. W. TANK + 1-1000# BOMB
OR 6 ROCKETS + 2-1000# BOMBS

CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 13,000 TO 11,000 POUNDS

LIMITS

RPM.

M.P.
(K.H.G.)

BLOWER
POSITION

MIXTURE
POSITION

TIME
LIMIT

COOL'G
TEMP.

TOTAL
G.P.H.

WAR
EMERG.

3000

67

LOW

RUN

5

135°C

210

MILITARY
POWER

3000

61

LOW

RUN

15

135°C

180

FOR DETAILS SEE
POWER PLANT CHART
(FIG. 259ECT. 111)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: SELECT FIGURE IN FUEL COLUMN
EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN AMOUNT OF FUEL TO BE USED FOR CRUISING⁽¹⁾
MOVE HORIZONTALLY TO RIGHT OR LEFT AND SELECT RANGE VALUE
EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE STATUTE OR NAUTICAL AIR MILES
TO BE FLOWN. VERTICALLY BELOW AND OPPOSITE VALU^E NEAREST
DESIRED CRUISING ALTITUDE (ALT.) READ RPM, MANIFOLD PRESSURE
(M.P.) AND MIXTURE SETTING REQUIRED.

NOTES: COLUMN I IS FOR EMERGENCY HIGH SPEED CRUISING ONLY. COLUMNS
11,111,IV AND V GIVE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN RANGE AT A SACRIFICE
IN SPEED. AIR MILES PER GALLON (M.P.G.) (NO WIND). GALLONS PER HR.
(G.P.H.) AND TRUE AIRSPEED (T.A.S.) ARE APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR
REFERENCE. RANGE VALUES ARE FOR AN AVERAGE AIRPLANE FLYING ALON^E
(NO WIND)⁽¹⁾ TO OBTAIN BRITISH IMPERIAL GAL. (OR G.P.H.): MULTIPLY
U.S.GAL. (OR G.P.H.) BY 10 THEN DIVIDE BY 12.

COLUMN I

RANGE IN AIRMILES

STATUTE

NAUTICAL

FUEL

U.S.

GAL.

489

(2)

1490

1295

1395

1210

1300

1130

1205

1045

1110

965

1015

880

925

805

830

720

740

645

645

560

555

480

460

400

370

320

COLUMN II

RANGE IN AIRMILES

STATUTE

NAUTICAL

480

1590

450

1485

420

1380

390

1280

360

1175

330

1070

300

970

270

875

240

780

210

680

180

585

150

485

120

390

COLUMN III

RANGE IN AIRMILES

STATUTE

NAUTICAL

1380

1740

1290

1625

1200

1510

1110

1390

1020

1275

930

1160

845

1055

760

950

680

840

590

740

510

630

420

525

340

420

COLUMN IV

RANGE IN AIRMILES

STATUTE

NAUTICAL

1510

1510

1410

1730

1310

1600

1210

1475

1110

1345

1010

1220

915

1060

825

870

730

775

645

675

550

580

455

480

365

385

FUEL

U.S.

GAL.

489

(2)

480

1940

450

1810

420

1680

390

1550

360

1415

330

1290

300

1170

270

1055

240

935

210

820

180

700

150

585

120

470

COLUMN V

RANGE IN AIRMILES

STATUTE

NAUTICAL

1685

1570

1460

1350

1230

1120

1015

915

810

710

610

510

410

MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS

R.P.M.

M.P.
INCHES

MIX-
TURE

APPROX.
TOT. T.A.S.
GPH. MPH. KTS.

ALT.
FEET

40000

35000

30000

SEE COLUMN I
SEE COLUMN I

25000

20000

15000

2700

46

RUN

103

322

280

15000

2600

44.5

RUN

91

295

250

2400

44.5

RUN

85

275

239

2400

41.5

RUN

80

261

227

2200

40

RUN

72

267

232

10000

1950

37.5

RUN

61

240

209

3000

1950

36

RUN

57

223

191

1900

37

RUN

53

205

178

MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS

R.P.M.

M.P.
INCHES

MIX-
TURE

APPROX.
TOT. T.A.S.
GPH. MPH. KTS.

ALT.
FEET

40000

35000

30000

25000

20000

15000

2700

46

RUN

98

332

288

2550

44.5

RUN

86

304

264

2350

41

RUN

77

285

248

20000

2100

F.T.

RUN

63

245

213

MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS

R.P.M.

M.P.
INCHES

MIX-
TURE

APPROX.
TOT. T.A.S.
GPH. MPH. KTS.

ALT.
FEET

40000

35000

30000

25000

20000

15000

2700

46

RUN

97

314

273

2450

F.T.

RUN

85

289

260

2350

F.T.

RUN

77

284

247

15000

2100

F.T.

RUN

63

245

213

SPECIAL NOTES

(1) MAKE ALLOWANCE FOR WARM-UP, TAKE-OFF & CLIMB (SEE FIG. 51)
PLUS ALLOWANCE FOR WIND, RESERVE AND COMBAT AS REQUIRED.
(2) MAX. FUEL CAPACITY WITH 2-510 GAL. WING TANKS, 57" D. WING
TANKS & FUSELAGE TANKS.
HIGH BLOWER ABOVE HEAVY LINE

EXAMPLE

AT 13,000 LB. GROSS WEIGHT WITH 330 GAL. OF FUEL
(AFTER DEDUCTING TOTAL ALLOWANCES OF 26 GAL.)
TO FLY 1220 STAT. AIRMILES AT 10,000 FT. ALTITUDE
MAINTAIN 2250 RPM AND 40 IN. MANIFOLD PRESSURE
WITH MIXTURE SET: RUN. WHEN WEIGHT REACHES
11,000 LBS. USE POWER SETTINGS SHEET 2, COLUMN IV.

LEGEND

ALT.: PRESSURE ALTITUDE F.R.: FULL RICH
M.P.: MANIFOLD PRESSURE A.R.: AUTO-RICH
GPH.: U.S. GAL. PER HOUR A.L.: AUTO-LEAN
TAS.: TRUE AIRSPEED C.L.: CRUISING LEAN
KTS.: KNOTS M.L.: MANUAL LEAN
S.L.: SEA LEVEL F.T.: FULL THROTTLE

REVISED 1-23-47
DATA AS OF 12-1-46

BASED ON: FLIGHT TESTS

For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AN 01-60JE-1

Appendix

For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AIRCRAFT MODEL(S) P-51D & K										FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART										EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS 6 ROCKETS+2-75 GAL. WING TANKS OR 6 ROCKETS+2-110 GAL. WING TANKS OR 6 ROCKETS+2-110 GAL. WING TANKS+1-10000 RMB OR 6 ROCKETS+2-10000 RMB																					
ENGINE(S): V-1650-7										CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 11,000 TO 8,900 POUNDS																															
LIMITS	RPM	M.P. IN. HG.	BLOWER POSITION	MIXTURE POSITION	TIME LIMIT	COOL'G TEMP.	TOTAL G.P.H.	INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: SELECT FIGURE IN FUEL COLUMN EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN AMOUNT OF FUEL TO BE USED FOR CRUISING MOVE HORIZONTALLY TO RIGHT OR LEFT AND SELECT RANGE VALUE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE STATUTE OR NAUTICAL AIR MILES TO BE FLOWN. VERTICALLY BELOW AND OPPOSITE VALVE NEAREST DESIRED CRUISING ALTITUDE (ALT.) READ RPM, MANIFOLD PRESSURE (M.P.) AND MIXTURE SETTING REQUIRED.												NOTES: COLUMN I IS FOR EMERGENCY HIGH SPEED CRUISING ONLY. COLUMNS II, III, IV AND V GIVE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN RANGE AT A SACRIFICE IN SPEED. AIR MILES PER GALLON (M./GAL.) (NO WIND), GALLONS PER HR. (G.P.H.) AND TRUE AIRSPEED (T.A.S.) ARE APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR REFERENCE. RANGE VALUES ARE FOR AN AVERAGE AIRPLANE FLYING ALONE (NO WIND). TO OBTAIN BRITISH IMPERIAL GAL. (OR G.P.H.): MULTIPLY U.S. GAL. (OR G.P.H.) BY 10 THEN DIVIDE BY 12.																					
WAR EMERG.	3000	67	LOW	RUN	5	135°	210																																		
MILITARY POWER	3000	61	LOW	RUN	15	135°	180																																		
COLUMN I			FUEL		COLUMN II			COLUMN III			COLUMN IV			FUEL		COLUMN V																									
RANGE IN AIRMILES			U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES			RANGE IN AIRMILES			RANGE IN AIRMILES			U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES																									
STATUTE			GAL.		STATUTE			STATUTE			STATUTE			GAL.		STATUTE																									
NAUTICAL					NAUTICAL			NAUTICAL			NAUTICAL					NAUTICAL																									
1040			905		330	1170		1015		1285		1115		1400		1220		330		1440		1250																			
950			825		300	1065		925		1170		1020		1275		1110		300		1310		1140																			
855			745		270	960		835		1050		910		1150		1000		270		1180		1025																			
760			660		240	850		740		935		815		1020		885		240		1050		915																			
665			580		210	745		645		820		715		895		775		210		915		795																			
520			450		180	640		555		700		610		765		665		180		785		680																			
475			415		150	530		460		585		510		635		550		150		655		570																			
380			330		120	425		370		470		410		510		445		120		525		455																			
285			250		90	320		280		350		305		380		330		90		390		425																			
190			165		60	215		185		235		205		255		220		60		260		226																			
95			83		30	105		91		115		100		125		110		30		130		115																			
MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS			PRESS		(3.56 STAT. (3.08 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)			(3.90 STAT. (3.39 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)			(4.25 STAT. (3.70 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)			PRESS		MAXIMUM AIR RANGE																									
R.P.M.	M.P. INCHES	MIX- TURE	APPROX.		ALT. FEET	R.P.M.	M.P. INCHES	MIX- TURE	APPROX.		R.P.M.	M.P. INCHES	MIX- TURE	APPROX.		ALT. FEET	R.P.M.	M.P. INCHES	MIX- TURE	APPROX.		ALT. FEET	R.P.M.	M.P. INCHES	MIX- TURE	APPROX.															
			TOT.	T.A.S.					TOT.	T.A.S.				TOT.	T.A.S.				TOT.	T.A.S.				TOT.	T.A.S.																
			GPH	MPH	KTS.				GPH	MPH				KTS.	GPH				MPH	KTS.				GPH	MPH	KTS.	GPH	MPH	KTS.												
					40000															40000								40000													
					35000															35000								35000													
					30000															30000								30000													
					25000	2700	46	RUN	98	350	304	2350	F.T.	RUN	81	322	280	2150	F.T.	RUN	64	276	240	25000																	
					20000	2650	45.5	RUN	91	327	284	2300	F.T.	RUN	77	303	263	2000	F.T.	RUN	63	273	237	20000	2150	F.T.	RUN	60	261	227											
					15000	2500	F.T.	RUN	89	316	275	2300	F.T.	RUN	74	282	254	2100	F.T.	RUN	63	269	234	15000	1950	F.T.	RUN	57	253	220											
2700	46	RUN	103	332	288																																				
2700	46	RUN	98	311	270	10000	2500	43	RUN	83	295	256	2150	39.5	RUN	69	273	237	1900	37	RUN	60	253	220	10000	1650	39.5	RUN	52	225	196										
2700	46	RUN	91	250	252	5000	2450	42.5	RUN	77	273	237	2100	39	RUN	65	252	219	1850	36.5	RUN	55	233	202	5000	1800	34	RUN	48	210	183										
2700	46	RUN	86	272	236	S.L.	2400	42	RUN	71	254	221	2050	38.5	RUN	57	233	202	1800	36	RUN	50	212	184	S.L.																
SPECIAL NOTES										EXAMPLE										LEGEND																					
(1) MAKE ALLOWANCE FOR WARM-UP, TAKE-OFF & CLIMB (SEE FIG. 51) PLUS ALLOWANCE FOR WIND, RESERVE AND COMBAT AS REQUIRED. HIGH BLOWER ABOVE HEAVY LINE										AT 10,600 LB. GROSS WEIGHT WITH 270 GAL. OF FUEL (AFTER DEDUCTING TOTAL ALLOWANCES OF 26 GAL.) TO FLY 1150 STAT. AIRMILES AT 10000 FT. ALTITUDE MAINTAIN 1900 RPM AND 37 IN. MANIFOLD PRESSURE WITH MIXTURE SET: RUN-										ALT. : PRESSURE ALTITUDE F.R. : FULL RICH M.P. : MANIFOLD PRESSURE A.R. : AUTO-RICH GPH : U.S. GAL. PER HOUR A.L. : AUTO-LEAN TAS : TRUE AIRSPEED C.L. : CRUISING LEAN KTS. : KNOTS M.L. : MANUAL LEAN S.L. : SEA LEVEL F.T. : FULL THROTTLE																					
REVISED 1-23-47 DATA AS OF 12-1-44										BASED ON: FLIGHT TEST																															

For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

Figure 54 (Sheet 2 of 2 Sheets)—Flight Operation Instruction Chart

For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

Figure 55 (Sheet 1 of 2 Sheets)—Flight Operation Instruction Chart

For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AJPC-32B
9-1-44

AIRCRAFT MODEL(S)
P-51D & K

FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART

EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS

TWO 1000S BOMBS
OR ONE 1000S BOMB + ONE 110 GAL. W. TANK
OR TWO 110 GAL. WING TANKS
(OR TEN 5" ROCKETS)

ENGINE(S): V-1650-7

CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 12,200 TO 10,300 POUNDS

LIMITS	RPM.	M.P. IN. HG.	BLOWER POSITION	MIXTURE POSITION	TIME LIMIT	COOL'T TEMP.	TOTAL G.P.N.	FOR DETAILS SEE POWER PLANT CHART (FIG. 29 SECT. III)						INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: SELECT FIGURE IN FUEL COLUMN EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN AMOUNT OF FUEL TO BE USED FOR CRUISING ⁽¹⁾ MOVE HORIZONTALLY TO RIGHT OR LEFT AND SELECT RANGE VALUE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE STATUTE OR NAUTICAL AIR MILES TO BE FLOWN. VERTICALLY BELOW AND OPPOSITE VALUF NEAREST DESIRED CRUISING ALTITUDE (ALT.) READ RPM, MANIFOLD PRESSURE (M.P.), AND MIXTURE SETTING REQUIRED.										NOTES: COLUMN I IS FOR EMERGENCY HIGH SPEED CRUISING ONLY. COLUMNS II, III, IV AND V GIVE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN RANGE AT A SACRIFICE IN SPEED. AIR MILES PER GALLON (MI./GAL.) (NO WIND), GALLONS PER HR. (G.P.H.) AND TRUE AIRSPEED (T.A.S.) ARE APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR REFERENCE. RANGE VALUES ARE FOR AN AVERAGE AIRPLANE FLYING ALONE (NO WIND). TO OBTAIN BRITISH IMPERIAL GAL. (OR G.P.N.): MULTIPLY U.S. GAL. (OR G.P.H.) BY 10 THEN DIVIDE BY 12.							
WAR EMERG.	3000 "	67 "	LOW HIGH	RUN "	5 min.	135° "	210 "																								
MILITARY POWER	3000 "	61 "	LOW HIGH	RUN "	15 min.	135° "	180 "																								
COLUMN I			FUEL		COLUMN II			COLUMN III			COLUMN IV			FUEL		COLUMN V															
RANGE IN AIRMILES			U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES			RANGE IN AIRMILES			RANGE IN AIRMILES			U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES															
STATUTE	NAUTICAL		GAL.		STATUTE	NAUTICAL		STATUTE	NAUTICAL		STATUTE	NAUTICAL		GAL.		STATUTE	NAUTICAL														
			489 ⁽²⁾		SUBTRACT FUEL ALLOWANCES NOT AVAILABLE FOR CRUISING ⁽¹⁾									489 ⁽²⁾																	
1590	1380		480		1745	1515		1955	1700		2145	1865		480		2250	1955														
1455	1265		440		1595	1385		1785	1550		1960	1700		440		2055	1780														
1325	1150		400		1495	1255		1615	1405		1770	1540		400		1865	1610														
1190	1035		360		1425	1125		1445	1255		1580	1370		360		1660	1440														
1060	920		320		1145	995		1275	1110		1390	1210		320		1460	1270														
925	805		280		1000	870		1115	970		1220	1060		280		1280	1110														
795	690		240		855	745		955	830		1045	910		240		1095	950														
660	575		200		715	620		795	690		870	755		200		915	795														
530	460		160		570	495		635	550		695	605		160		730	635														
MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS			PRESS		(3.57 STAT. {3.10 NAUT.} MI./GAL.)			(3.98 STAT. {3.46 NAUT.} MI./GAL.)			(4.35 STAT. {3.78 NAUT.} MI./GAL.)			PRESS		MAXIMUM AIR RANGE															
R.P.M.	M.P. INCHES	MIX- TURE	APPROX.		R.P.M.	M.P. INCHES	MIX- TURE	R.P.M.	M.P. INCHES	MIX- TURE	R.P.M.	M.P. INCHES	MIX- TURE	ALT. FEET	R.P.M.	M.P. INCHES	MIX- TURE														
TOT.	T.A.S.				TOT.	T.A.S.		TOT.	T.A.S.		TOT.	T.A.S.			TOT.	T.A.S.															
GPH.	MPH.	KTS.			GPH.	MPH.	KTS.	GPH.	MPH.	KTS.	GPH.	MPH.	KTS.		GPH.	MPH.	KTS.														
														40000																	
														35000																	
														30000																	
	SEE COLUMN I				2700	46	RUN	98	370	322	2500	43.5	RUN	89																	
	SEE COLUMN I				2000	2700	46	RUN	92	349	303	2500	39.5	RUN	85	335	291	2190	2000	2200	F.T.	RUN	61	280	243						
2700	46	RUN	103	352	306	15000	2000	44	RUN	95	343	298	2400	F.T.	RUN	81	822	280	2150	F.T.	RUN	66	291	253	15000	2000	F.T.	RUN	59	271	236
2700	46	RUN	98	327	284	10000	2550	44	RUN	89	317	276	2250	40.5	RUN	74	297	258	1950	37.5	RUN	62	272	236	10000	1800	36	RUN	56	253	220
2700	46	RUN	91	308	268	5000	2550	44	RUN	82	298	259	2250	40.5	RUN	69	278	242	1950	37.5	RUN	58	254	221	5000	1650	34.5	RUN	49	225	195
2700	46	RUN	86	288	250	S. L.	2550	44	RUN	78	278	242	2250	40.5	RUN	65	260	226	1950	37.5	RUN	54	235	204	S. L.	1600	34	RUN	46	210	182

SPECIAL NOTES

- MAKE ALLOWANCE FOR WARM-UP, TAKE-OFF & CLIMB (SEE FIG. 51)
PLUS ALLOWANCE FOR WIND, RESERVE AND COMBAT AS REQUIRED.
- MAX. FUEL CAPACITY WITH 2-110 GAL. WING TANKS, ST'D. WING
TANKS & FUSELAGE TANKS.
HIGH BLOWER ABOVE HEAVY LINE

EXAMPLE

AT 11,000 LB. GROSS WEIGHT WITH 280 GAL. OF FUEL
(AFTER DEDUCTING TOTAL ALLOWANCES OF 20 GAL.)
TO FLY 1270 STAT. AIRMILES AT 5000 FT. ALTITUDE
MAINTAIN 1950 RPM AND 37.5 IN. MANIFOLD PRESSURE
WITH MIXTURE SET: RUN. WHEN WEIGHT REACHES 10,300
LBS. USE POWER SETTING SHEET 2, COLUMN IV.

LEGEND

ALT.: PRESSURE ALTITUDE F.R.: FULL RICH
M.P.: MANIFOLD PRESSURE A.R.: AUTO-RICH
GPH.: U.S. GAL. PER HOUR A.L.: AUTO-LEAN
TAS.: TRUE AIRSPEED C.L.: CRUISING LEAN
KTS.: KNOTS M.L.: MANUAL LEAN
S.L.: SEA LEVEL F.T.: FULL THROTTLE

REVISED 1-24-47

DATA AS OF 9-10-44

BASED ON: FLIGHT TEST

For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AN 01-60JE-1

Appendix I

For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

Figure 55 (Sheet 1 of 2 Sheets)—Flight Operation Instruction Chart

For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AN 01-601E-1

Appendix I

AIRCRAFT MODEL(S) P-51D & K										FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART										EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS TWO 1000# BOMBS OR ONE 1000# BOMB & ONE 110 GAL. W. TANK OR TWO 110 GAL. WING TANKS (OR TEN 5" ROCKETS)																																	
ENGINE(S): V-1650-7										CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 12,200 TO 10,300 POUNDS																																											
LIMITS		RPM.	M.P. IN. HG.	BLOWER POSITION	MIXTURE POSITION	TIME LIMIT	COOL. TEMP.	TOTAL G.P.H.	INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: SELECT FIGURE IN FUEL COLUMN EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN AMOUNT OF FUEL TO BE USED FOR CRUISING. MOVE HORIZONTALLY TO RIGHT OR LEFT AND SELECT RANGE VALUE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE STATUTE OR NAUTICAL AIR MILES TO BE FLOWN. VERTICALLY BELOW AND OPPOSITE VALUE NEAREST DESIRED CRUISING ALTITUDE (ALT.) READ RPM, MANIFOLD PRESSURE (M.P.) AND MIXTURE SETTING REQUIRED.										NOTES: COLUMN I IS FOR EMERGENCY HIGH SPEED CRUISING ONLY. COLUMNS II, III, IV AND V GIVE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN RANGE AT A SACRIFICE IN SPEED. AIR MILES PER GALLON (M.P.GAL.) (NO WIND), GALLONS PER HR. (G.P.H.) AND TRUE AIRSPEED (T.A.S.) ARE APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR REFERENCE. RANGE VALUES ARE FOR AN AVERAGE AIRPLANE FLYING ALONE (NO WIND). TO OBTAIN BRITISH IMPERIAL GAL. (OR G.P.W.): MULTIPLY U.S. GAL. (OR G.P.H.) BY 10 THEN DIVIDE BY 12.																																		
WAR EMERG.	3080	67	LOW	RUN	5 min.	135°	210																																														
MILITARY POWER	3000	61	LOW	RUN	15 min.	135°	180																																														
COLUMN I		FUEL		COLUMN II		COLUMN III		COLUMN IV		FUEL		COLUMN V		FUEL		COLUMN V																																					
RANGE IN AIRMILES		U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES		U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES																																					
STATUTE NAUTICAL		GAL.		STATUTE NAUTICAL		STATUTE NAUTICAL		STATUTE NAUTICAL		GAL.		STATUTE NAUTICAL		GAL.		STATUTE NAUTICAL																																					
		489 ⁽²⁾				SUBTRACT FUEL ALLOWANCES NOT AVAILABLE FOR CRUISING ⁽¹⁾				489 ⁽²⁾																																											
1590 1380		480		1745 1515		1955 1700		2145 1865		480		2250 1955																																									
1455 1265		440		1595 1385		1785 1550		1960 1700		440		2055 1780																																									
1325 1150		400		1445 1255		1615 1405		1770 1540		400		1855 1610																																									
1190 1035		360		1295 1125		1445 1255		1580 1370		360		1660 1440																																									
1060 920		320		1145 995		1275 1110		1390 1210		320		1460 1270																																									
925 805		280		1000 870		1115 970		1220 1060		280		1280 1110																																									
795 690		240		855 745		955 830		1045 910		240		1095 950																																									
660 575		200		715 620		795 690		870 755		200		915 795																																									
530 460		160		570 495		635 550		695 605		160		730 635																																									
MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS		PRESS ALT.		(3.57 STAT. (3.10 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)		(3.98 STAT. (3.46 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)		(4.35 STAT. (3.78 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)		PRESS ALT.		MAXIMUM AIR RANGE																																									
M.P. MIX- APPROX.		R.P.M. INCHES TURE TOT. T.A.S.		R.P.M. INCHES TURE TOT. T.A.S.		R.P.M. INCHES TURE TOT. T.A.S.		R.P.M. INCHES TURE TOT. T.A.S.		R.P.M. INCHES TURE TOT. T.A.S.		R.P.M. INCHES TURE TOT. T.A.S.		R.P.M. INCHES TURE TOT. T.A.S.		R.P.M. INCHES TURE TOT. T.A.S.																																					
GPH. MPH. KTS.		GPH. MPH. KTS.		GPH. MPH. KTS.		GPH. MPH. KTS.		GPH. MPH. KTS.		GPH. MPH. KTS.		GPH. MPH. KTS.		GPH. MPH. KTS.		GPH. MPH. KTS.																																					
		40000								40000																																											
		35000								35000																																											
		30000								30000																																											
SEE COLUMN I		25000		2700 46 RUN 98 370 322		2500 43.5 RUN 89 356 309		2250 F.T. RUN 72 313 272		25000																																											
SEE COLUMN II		20000		2700 46 RUN 93 349 303		2500 43.5 RUN 84 335 291		2150 F.T. RUN 70 304 264		20000		2200 F.T. RUN 61 280 243																																									
2700 46 RUN 103 362 306		15000		2600 44 RUN 95 343 298		2400 F.T. RUN 81 322 280		2150 F.T. RUN 66 291 253		15000		2000 F.T. RUN 59 271 236																																									
2700 46 RUN 98 327 284		10000		2550 44 RUN 89 317 276		2250 40.5 RUN 74 297 258		1950 37.5 RUN 62 272 236		10000		1800 36 RUN 56 253 220																																									
2700 46 RUN 91 308 268		5000		2550 44 RUN 82 298 259		2250 40.5 RUN 69 278 242		1950 37.5 RUN 58 254 221		5000		1650 34.5 RUN 49 225 195																																									
2700 46 RUN 86 288 250		S.L.		2550 44 RUN 78 278 242		2250 40.5 RUN 65 260 228		1950 37.5 RUN 54 235 204		S.L.		1600 34 RUN 46 210 182																																									
SPECIAL NOTES																		EXAMPLE																		LEGEND																	
(1) MAKE ALLOWANCE FOR WARM-UP, TAKE-OFF & CLIMB (SEE FIG. 51) PLUS ALLOWANCE FOR WIND, RESERVE AND COMBAT AS REQUIRED.																		AT 11,000 LB. GROSS WEIGHT WITH 280 GAL. OF FUEL (AFTER DEDUCTING TOTAL ALLOWANCES OF 20 GAL.)																		ALT. : PRESSURE ALTITUDE F.R. : FULL RICH																	
(2) MAX. FUEL CAPACITY WITH 2-110 GAL. WING TANKS, STD. WING TANKS & FUSELAGE TANKS.																		TO FLY 1270 STAT. AIRMILES AT 5000 FT. ALTITUDE MAINTAIN 1950 RPM AND 37.5 IN. MANIFOLD PRESSURE WITH MIXTURE SET: RUN. WHEN WEIGHT REACHES 10,300 LBS. USE POWER SETTING SHEET 2, COLUMN IV.																		M.P. : MANIFOLD PRESSURE A.R. : AUTO-RICH																	
HIGH BLOWER ABOVE HEAVY LINE																																				GPH. : U.S. GAL. PER HOUR A.L. : AUTO-LEAN																	
																																				TAS. : TRUE AIRSPEED C.L. : CRUISING LEAN																	
																																				KTS. : KNOTS M.L. : MANUAL LEAN																	
																																				S.L. : SEA LEVEL F.T. : FULL THROTTLE																	
REVISED 1-24-47																		BASED ON: FLIGHT TEST																																			
DATA AS OF 9-10-44																																																					

For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

APMC-528
4-1-48

AIRCRAFT MODEL(S)
P-51D & K

FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART

EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS
TWO 1000# BOMBS
OR ONE 1000# BOMB + ONE 110 GAL. W. TANK
OR TWO 110 GAL. WING TANKS
(OR TEN 5" ROCKETS)

ENGINE(S): V-1650-7

CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 10,300 TO 8,100 POUNDS

LIMITS	RPM	N.P. IN. HG.	BLOWER POSITION	MIXTURE POSITION	TIME LIMIT	COOL. T. TEMP.	TOTAL G.P.H.	FOR DETAILS SEE POWER PLANT CHART (FIG. 29 SECT. III)		INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: SELECT FIGURE IN FUEL COLUMN EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN AMOUNT OF FUEL TO BE USED FOR CRUISING ⁽¹⁾ MOVE HORIZONTALLY TO RIGHT OR LEFT AND SELECT RANGE VALUE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE STATUTE OR NAUTICAL AIR MILES TO BE FLOWN. VERTICALLY BELOW AND OPPOSITE VALUE NEAREST DESIRED CRUISING ALTITUDE (ALT.) READ RPM, MANIFOLD PRESSURE (N.P.) AND MIXTURE SETTING REQUIRED.										NOTES: COLUMN I IS FOR EMERGENCY HIGH SPEED CRUISING ONLY. COLUMNS II, III, IV AND V GIVE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN RANGE AT A SACRIFICE IN SPEED. AIR MILES PER GALLON (M.P./GAL.) (NO WIND), GALLONS PER HR. (G.P.H.) AND TRUE AIRSPEED (T.A.S.) ARE APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR REFERENCE. RANGE VALUES ARE FOR AN AVERAGE AIRPLANE FLYING ALONE (NO WIND). ⁽²⁾ TO OBTAIN BRITISH IMPERIAL GAL. (OR G.P.H.): MULTIPLY U.S. GAL. (OR G.P.H.) BY 10 THEN DIVIDE BY 12.									
WAR EMERG.	3000	67	LOW HIGH	RUN	5 min.	135°C	210																						
MILITARY POWER	3000	61	LOW HIGH	RUN	15 min.	135°C	180																						

COLUMN I						FUEL		COLUMN II						COLUMN III						COLUMN IV						FUEL		COLUMN V							
RANGE IN AIRMILES						U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES						RANGE IN AIRMILES						RANGE IN AIRMILES						U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES							
STATUTE		NAUTICAL				GAL.		STATUTE		NAUTICAL				STATUTE		NAUTICAL				STATUTE		NAUTICAL				GAL.		STATUTE		NAUTICAL					
SUBTRACT FUEL ALLOWANCES NOT AVAILABLE FOR CRUISING ⁽³⁾																																			
1330		1155				400		1505		1310				1700		1480				1895		1650				400		1980		1720					
1195		1040				360		1355		1180				1530		1330				1705		1480				360		1780		1545					
1060		920				320		1205		1045				1360		1180				1515		1315				320		1585		1380					
930		810				280		1050		910				1190		1035				1325		1150				280		1385		1205					
795		690				240		900		780				1020		885				1135		985				240		1190		1035					
665		580				200		750		650				850		740				945		820				200		990		860					
530		460				160		600		520				680		590				755		655				160		790		685					
400		350				120		450		390				510		445				565		490				120		595		515					
265		230				80		300		260				340		295				380		330				80		395		345					
135		115				40		150		130				170		150				190		165				40		200		175					
MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS						PRESS		(3.76 STAT. (3.27 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)						(4.25 STAT. (3.69 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)						(4.73 STAT. (4.11 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)						PRESS		MAXIMUM AIR RANGE							
APPROX.						ALT.		APPROX.						APPROX.						APPROX.						ALT.		APPROX.							
R.P.M.	M.P. INCHES	MIX- TURE	TOT. GPH.	T.A.S. MPH	KTS.	R.P.M.	M.P. INCHES	MIX- TURE	TOT. GPH.	T.A.S. MPH	KTS.	R.P.M.	M.P. INCHES	MIX- TURE	TOT. GPH.	T.A.S. MPH	KTS.	R.P.M.	M.P. INCHES	MIX- TURE	TOT. GPH.	T.A.S. MPH	KTS.	R.P.M.	M.P. INCHES	MIX- TURE	TOT. GPH.	T.A.S. MPH	KTS.						
SEE COLUMN II						2700		F.T.	RUN	98	383	333	2600		F.T.	RUN	87	368	320	2350		F.T.	RUN	69	330	287	40000								
SEE COLUMN II						25000				2700		46	RUN	98	372	823	2400		F.T.	RUN	82	346	303	2200		F.T.	RUN	67	318	276	35000				
SEE COLUMN II						20000		45.5		2650		46.5	RUN	91	347	302	2300		40.5	RUN	77	325	282	2000		33.5	RUN	61	296	257	30000				
2700						46	RUN	103	351	305	15000	2500	F.T.	RUN	86	326	291	2300		F.T.	RUN	73	311	270	2000		F.T.	RUN	58	279	242	15000			
2700						46	RUN	96	330	287	10000	2400	42	RUN	81	310	269	2150		39	RUN	68	288	250	1750		35.5	RUN	54	259	234	10000			
2700						46	RUN	91	308	268	5000	2400	42	RUN	75	285	250	2100		38	RUN	65	267	232	1700		35	RUN	50	238	208	5000			
2700						46	RUN	86	289	251	3. L.	2400	42	RUN	71	268	233	2050		38.5	RUN	57	246	214	1600		33.5	RUN	45	214	186	S. L.			

SPECIAL NOTES
(1) MAKE ALLOWANCE FOR WARM-UP, TAKE-OFF & CLIMB (SEE FIG. 51)
PLUS ALLOWANCE FOR WIND, RESERVE AND COMBAT AS REQUIRED.
HIGH BLOWER ABOVE HEAVY LINE

EXAMPLE
AT 10,000 LB. GROSS WEIGHT WITH 120 GAL. OF FUEL
(AFTER DEDUCTING TOTAL ALLOWANCES OF 20 GAL.)
TO FLY 565 STAT. AIRMILES AT 5000 FT. ALTITUDE
MAINTAIN 1700 RPM AND 35 IN. MANIFOLD PRESSURE
WITH MIXTURE SET: RUN-

LEGEND
ALT. : PRESSURE ALTITUDE
M.P. : MANIFOLD PRESSURE
GPH. : U.S. GAL. PER HOUR
TAS : TRUE AIRSPEED
KTS. : KNOTS
S.L. : SEA LEVEL
F.R. : FULL RICH
A.R. : AUTO-RICH
A.L. : AUTO-LEAN
C.L. : CRUISING LEAN
M.L. : MANUAL LEAN
F.T. : FULL THROTTLE

REVISION 1-24-47
DATA AS OF 9-10-44
BASED ON: FLIGHT TEST

For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

Figure 55 (Sheet 2 of 2 Sheets)—Flight Operation Instruction Chart

For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS
 TWO 1000# BOMBS
 OR ONE 1000# BOMB + ONE 110 GAL. M. TANK
 OR TWO 110 GAL. WING TANKS
 (OR TEN 5" ROCKETS)

CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 10,300 TO 8,100 POUNDS

ENGINE(S): V-1650-7

For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

48PG-527

U-1-44

AIRCRAFT MODEL(S)

P-51D AND P-51K

ENGINE MODEL(S)

V-1650-3

TAKE-OFF, CLIMB & LANDING CHART

TAKE-OFF DISTANCE FEET

GROSS WEIGHT LB.	HEAD WIND	HARD SURFACE RUNWAY										SOD-TURF RUNWAY										SOFT SURFACE RUNWAY									
		AT SEA LEVEL		AT 3000 FEET		AT 6000 FEET		AT SEA LEVEL		AT 3000 FEET		AT 6000 FEET		AT SEA LEVEL		AT 3000 FEET		AT 6000 FEET													
		GROUND RUN	TO CLEAR 50' OBJ.	GROUND RUN	TO CLEAR 50' OBJ.	GROUND RUN	TO CLEAR 50' OBJ.	GROUND RUN	TO CLEAR 50' OBJ.	GROUND RUN	TO CLEAR 50' OBJ.	GROUND RUN	TO CLEAR 50' OBJ.	GROUND RUN	TO CLEAR 50' OBJ.	GROUND RUN	TO CLEAR 50' OBJ.	GROUND RUN	TO CLEAR 50' OBJ.												
		M.P.H.	KTS.	M.P.H.	KTS.	M.P.H.	KTS.	M.P.H.	KTS.	M.P.H.	KTS.	M.P.H.	KTS.	M.P.H.	KTS.	M.P.H.	KTS.	M.P.H.	KTS.												
9000	0	0	1350	2000	1500	2200	1700	2450	1450	2100	1600	2250	1800	2500	1600	2250	1750	2450	2000	2750											
	17	15	1000	1550	1150	1700	1300	1950	1050	1600	1200	1800	1350	2000	1200	1750	1350	1800	1500	2200											
	34	30	750	1150	800	1300	950	1500	750	1200	850	1350	1000	1550	850	1300	950	1400	1100	1650											
	51	45	500	850	550	950	650	1100	500	850	600	1000	700	1150	550	900	600	1050	750	1200											
11,000	0	0	1850	2700	2000	2950	2250	3300	1950	2800	2100	3050	2400	3400	2250	3150	2400	2900	2800	3800											
	17	15	1350	2150	1500	2300	1750	2650	1450	2200	1600	2400	1850	2700	1700	2450	1900	2700	2150	3100											
	34	30	950	1600	1100	1750	1300	2050	1050	1650	1200	1850	1400	2100	1200	1850	1400	2050	1600	2300											
	51	45	650	1150	750	1250	900	1500	700	1200	800	1350	950	1550	800	1250	950	1500	1150	1750											
13,000	0	0	2300	3600	2500	3800	2800	4300	2450	3700	2650	3950	3000	4550	2900	4300	3200	4800	3600	5300											
	17	15	1700	2800	1900	3050	2200	3400	1850	2900	2050	3200	2350	3600	2200	3300	2400	3700	2800	4200											
	34	30	1200	2050	1400	2300	1650	2700	1350	2150	1500	2400	1750	2850	1600	2450	1800	2850	2100	3200											
	51	45	850	1550	1000	1750	1200	2100	900	1600	1050	1800	1300	2250	1100	1700	1300	2100	1550	2700											

NOTE: INCREASE CHART DISTANCES AS FOLLOWS: 75°F + 10%; 100°F + 20%; 125°F + 30%; 150°F + 40%

DATA AS OF 5-8-45

BASED ON: FLIGHT TESTS

OPTIMUM TAKE-OFF WITH 3000 RPM, 61 IN.HG. & 20 DEG. FLAP IS 80% OF CHART VALUES

CLIMB DATA

GROSS WEIGHT LB.	AT SEA LEVEL			AT 5000 FEET			AT 10,000 FEET			AT 15,000 FEET			AT 20,000 FEET			AT 25,000 FEET					
	BEST I.A.S. MPH	RATE OF CLIMB KTS	BAL. OF FUEL F.P.M. USED	BEST I.A.S. MPH	RATE OF CLIMB KTS	FROM SEA LEVEL F.P.M. USED	BEST I.A.S. MPH	RATE OF CLIMB KTS	FROM SEA LEVEL F.P.M. USED	BEST I.A.S. MPH	RATE OF CLIMB KTS	FROM SEA LEVEL F.P.M. USED	BEST I.A.S. MPH	RATE OF CLIMB KTS	FROM SEA LEVEL F.P.M. USED	BEST I.A.S. MPH	RATE OF CLIMB KTS	FROM SEA LEVEL F.P.M. USED			
9000	170	145	2200	15	170	145	2200	2.5	19	170	145	2250	5.0	23	170	145	2250	7.5	27	165	145
11,000	170	145	1500	15	170	145	1500	3.5	20	170	145	1500	7.0	26	170	145	1500	10.5	32	165	145
13,000	175	150	1000	15	175	150	950	5.5	23	175	150	900	11.0	32	175	150	850	17.0	42	170	145

POWER PLANT SETTINGS (DETAILS ON FIG. SECTION III):

DATA AS OF 5-8-45

BASED ON: FLIGHT TESTS

FUEL USED (U.S. GAL.) INCLUDES WARM-UP & TAKE-OFF ALLOWANCE

LANDING DISTANCE FEET

GROSS WEIGHT LB.	BEST IAS APPROACH				HARD DRY SURFACE								FIRM DRY SOD								WET OR SLIPPERY							
	POWER OFF		POWER ON		AT SEA LEVEL		AT 3000 FEET		AT 6000 FEET		AT SEA LEVEL		AT 3000 FEET		AT 6000 FEET		AT SEA LEVEL		AT 3000 FEET		AT 6000 FEET							
	MPH	KTS	MPH	KTS	GROUND ROLL	TO CLEAR 50' OBJ.	GROUND ROLL	TO CLEAR 50' OBJ.	GROUND ROLL	TO CLEAR 50' OBJ.	GROUND ROLL	TO CLEAR 50' OBJ.	GROUND ROLL	TO CLEAR 50' OBJ.	GROUND ROLL	TO CLEAR 50' OBJ.	GROUND ROLL	TO CLEAR 50' OBJ.	GROUND ROLL	TO CLEAR 50' OBJ.	GROUND ROLL	TO CLEAR 50' OBJ.						
	9000	130	115	130	115	1200	2300	1400	2400	1500	2600	1400	2400	1600	2600	1700	2800	3200	4300	3500	4600							
8000	130	115	130	115	1100	2100	1200	2200	1400	2400	1300	2200	1400	2400	1500	2600	2900	3800	3100	4100								

DATA AS OF 5-8-45

BASED ON: FLIGHT TESTS

OPTIMUM LANDING IS 80% OF CHART VALUES

REMARKS:

LEGEND

NOTE: TO DETERMINE FUEL CONSUMPTION IN BRITISH IMPERIAL GALLONS, MULTIPLY BY 10, THEN DIVIDE BY 12

MIXTURE: USE "RUN" OR "AUTO RICH - AUTO LEAN"

I.A.S. : INDICATED AIRSPEED
M.P.H. : MILES PER HOUR
KTS. : KNOTS
F.P.M. : FEET PER MINUTE

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

Figure 64—Take-off, Climb and Landing Chart

Figure 65—Flight Operation Instruction Chart—No External Load

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AFMFC-520 5-1-44		AIRCRAFT MODEL(S) P-51D AND P-51K ENGINE(S): V-1650-3					FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART										EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS WING RACKS						
								CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 10,000 TO 8000 POUNDS															
LIMITS		RPM.	M.P. IN. HG.	BLOWER POSITION	MIXTURE POSITION	TIME LIMIT	CYL. TEMP.	TOTAL G.P.H.	INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: SELECT FIGURE IN FUEL COLUMN EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN AMOUNT OF FUEL TO BE USED FOR CRUISING ¹⁰ MOVE HORIZONTALLY TO RIGHT OR LEFT AND SELECT RANGE VALUE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE STATUTE OR NAUTICAL AIR MILES TO BE FLOWN. VERTICALLY BELOW AND OPPOSITE VALUE NEAREST DESIRED CRUISING ALTITUDE (ALT.) READ RPM, MANIFOLD PRESSURE (M.P.) AND MIXTURE SETTING REQUIRED.										NOTES: COLUMN I IS FOR EMERGENCY HIGH SPEED CRUISING ONLY. COLUMNS II, III, IV AND V GIVE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN RANGE AT A SACRIFICE IN SPEED. AIR MILES PER GALLON (M./GAL.) (NO WIND), GALLONS PER HR. (G.P.H.) AND TRUE AIRSPEED (T.A.S.) ARE APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR REFERENCE. RANGE VALUES ARE FOR AN AVERAGE AIRPLANE FLYING ALONE (NO WIND). ¹¹ TO OBTAIN BRITISH IMPERIAL GAL. (OR G.P.H.): MULTIPLY U.S. GAL. (OR G.P.H.) BY 10 THEN DIVIDE BY 12.				
WAR EMERG		3000	67	LOW	RUN	5 MIN.		167															
MILITARY POWER		3000	61	LOW	RUN	15 MIN.		167															
COLUMN I		FUEL		COLUMN II		COLUMN III		COLUMN IV		FUEL		COLUMN V											
RANGE IN AIRMILES		U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES											
STATUTE		NAUTICAL		STATUTE		NAUTICAL		STATUTE		NAUTICAL		STATUTE		NAUTICAL									
860		750		269		1130		1340		1340		269		1620		1410							
770		670		240		1010		1200		1200		240		1450		1260							
700		610		220		920		1100		1100		220		1330		1150							
640		560		200		840		1000		1150		200		1210		1050							
580		500		180		760		900		1030		180		1090		940							
510		440		160		670		800		920		160		970		840							
450		390		140		590		700		800		140		850		730							
380		330		120		500		600		600		120		730		630							
320		280		100		420		500		570		100		600		520							
260		220		80		340		400		460		80		480		420							
190		170		60		250		300		360		60		360		310							
130		110		40		170		200		170		40		240		210							
MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS		PRESS		(4.2 STAT. (3.65 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)		(5.0 STAT. (4.35 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)		(5.75 STAT. (5.0 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)		PRESS		MAXIMUM AIR RANGE											
R.P.M.		M.P.		MIX-TURE		M.P.		MIX-TURE		M.P.		MIX-TURE		M.P.		MIX-TURE		M.P.		MIX-TURE			
TOT.		T.A.S.		TOT.		T.A.S.		TOT.		T.A.S.		TOT.		T.A.S.		TOT.		T.A.S.		TOT.			
GPH.		MPH.		KTS.		GPH.		MPH.		KTS.		GPH.		MPH.		KTS.		GPH.		MPH.			
2700		F.T.		RUN		90		420		365		40000		2700		F.T.		RUN		80			
2700		46		RUN		100		425		370		35000		2700		46		RUN		79			
2700		46		RUN		96		395		345		30000		2700		46		RUN		79			
2700		46		RUN		119		405		350		20000		2700		46		RUN		72			
2700		46		RUN		115		380		330		15000		2700		46		RUN		68			
2700		46		RUN		110		360		310		10000		2700		46		RUN		63			
2700		46		RUN		106		340		295		5000		2700		46		RUN		58			
2700		46		RUN		101		320		280		S.L.		2700		46		RUN		57			
2700		46		RUN		101		320		280		S.L.		2700		46		RUN		57			
2700		46		RUN		101		320		280		S.L.		2700		46		RUN		57			
2700		46		RUN		101		320		280		S.L.		2700		46		RUN		57			
2700		46		RUN		101		320		280		S.L.		2700		46		RUN		57			
2700		46		RUN		101		320		280		S.L.		2700		46		RUN		57			
2700		46		RUN		101		320		280		S.L.		2700		46		RUN		57			
2700		46		RUN		101		320		280		S.L.		2700		46		RUN		57			
2700		46		RUN		101		320		280		S.L.		2700		46		RUN		57			
2700		46		RUN		101		320		280		S.L.		2700		46		RUN		57			
2700		46		RUN		101		320		280		S.L.		2700		46		RUN		57			
2700		46		RUN		101		320		280		S.L.		2700		46		RUN		57			
2700																							

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

Figure 66 (Sheet 2 of 2 Sheets)—Flight Operation Instruction Chart—Two 500-pound Bombs

AIRCRAFT MODEL(S) P-51D AND P-51K		FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART										EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS 2 - 500-LB. WING BOMBS																
ENGINE(S): V-1650-3		CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 10,400 TO 9400 POUNDS																										
LIMITS		RPM.	M.P. IN. HG.	BLOWER POSITION	MIXTURE POSITION	TIME LIMIT	CYL. TEMP.	TOTAL G.P.H.	INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: SELECT FIGURE IN FUEL COLUMN EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN AMOUNT OF FUEL TO BE USED FOR CRUISING ¹⁰ MOVE HORIZONTALLY TO RIGHT OR LEFT AND SELECT RANGE VALUE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE STATUTE OR NAUTICAL AIR MILES TO BE FLOWN. VERTICALLY BELOW AND OPPOSITE VALUE NEAREST DESIRED CRUISING ALTITUDE (ALT.) READ RPM, MANIFOLD PRESSURE (M.P.) AND MIXTURE SETTING REQUIRED.										NOTES: COLUMN I IS FOR EMERGENCY HIGH SPEED CRUISING ONLY. COLUMNS II, III, IV AND V GIVE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN RANGE AT A SACRIFICE IN SPEED. AIR MILES PER GALLON (MI./GAL.) (NO WIND), GALLONS PER HR. (G.P.H.) AND TRUE AIRSPEED (T.A.S.) ARE APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR REFERENCE. RANGE VALUES ARE FOR AN AVERAGE AIRPLANE FLYING ALONE (NO WIND). ¹¹ TO OBTAIN BRITISH IMPERIAL GAL. (OR G.P.H.): MULTIPLY U.S. GAL. (OR G.P.H.) BY 10 THEN DIVIDE BY 12.									
WAR ENERG.		3000	67	LOW HIGH	RUN	5 MIN.		187 168																				
MILITARY POWER		3000	61	LOW HIGH	RUN	15 MIN.		167 158																				
COLUMN I		FUEL		COLUMN II		COLUMN III		COLUMN IV		FUEL		COLUMN V																
RANGE IN AIRMILES		U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES																
STATUTE NAUTICAL		GAL.		STATUTE NAUTICAL		STATUTE NAUTICAL		STATUTE NAUTICAL		GAL.		STATUTE NAUTICAL																
				SUBTRACT FUEL ALLOWANCES		NOT AVAILABLE FOR CRUISING ¹⁰																						
540 470 410		470 410 360		184 160 140		700 610 530		610 530 460		830 720 630		720 620 540		950 820 720		820 710 630		184 160 140		1000 870 760		860 750 660						
350 290 230		300 250 200		120 100 80		460 380 300		400 330 260		540 450 360		470 390 310		620 510 410		540 450 360		120 100 80		650 540 430		560 470 380						
180 120 60		150 100 50		80 40 20		230 150 80		200 130 70		270 180 90		230 160 80		310 210 100		270 180 90		80 40 20		320 220 110		280 190 90						
MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS		PRESS		(3.8 STAT. (3.3 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)		(4.5 STAT. (3.9 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)		(5.1 STAT. (4.4 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)		PRESS		MAXIMUM AIR RANGE																
R.P.M. M.P. MIX- INCHES TURE		APPROX. TOT. T.A.S.		ALT. FEET		R.P.M. M.P. MIX- INCHES TURE		APPROX. TOT. T.A.S.		ALT. FEET		R.P.M. M.P. MIX- INCHES TURE		APPROX. TOT. T.A.S.		ALT. FEET		R.P.M. M.P. MIX- INCHES TURE		APPROX. TOT. T.A.S.		ALT. FEET						
		GPH. MPH. KTS.				R.P.M. M.P. MIX- INCHES TURE		GPH. MPH. KTS.				R.P.M. M.P. MIX- INCHES TURE		GPH. MPH. KTS.				R.P.M. M.P. MIX- INCHES TURE		GPH. MPH. KTS.								
				40000 35000 30000						40000 35000 30000						40000 35000 30000												
2700 46 RUN 96 365 315 25000				2600 45 RUN 92 360 310 2200 39 RUN 75 335 290 20000				2300 F.T. RUN 93 350 305 2300 F.T. RUN 73 330 285 2100 F.T. RUN 57 290 250 20000				2700 46 RUN 119 370 320 20000				2500 F.T. RUN 93 350 305 2300 F.T. RUN 73 330 285 2100 F.T. RUN 57 290 250 20000				2700 46 RUN 115 350 305 15000				2300 41 RUN 84 325 280 2100 F.T. RUN 68 305 265 1900 F.T. RUN 54 275 240 15000				
2700 46 RUN 110 330 285 10000				2300 41 RUN 82 310 270 2100 39 RUN 64 290 250 1750 36 RUN 51 260 225 10000				2700 46 RUN 106 310 270 5000				2300 41 RUN 77 290 250 2050 39 RUN 60 270 235 1750 36 RUN 48 245 210 5000				2700 46 RUN 101 295 265 S.L. 2300 41 RUN 73 275 240 2050 39 RUN 57 255 220 1750 36 RUN 45 230 200 S.L. 1600 30 RUN 39 210 180				2700 46 RUN 101 295 265 S.L. 2300 41 RUN 73 275 240 2050 39 RUN 57 255 220 1750 36 RUN 45 230 200 S.L. 1600 30 RUN 39 210 180				2700 46 RUN 101 295 265 S.L. 2300 41 RUN 73 275 240 2050 39 RUN 57 255 220 1750 36 RUN 45 230 200 S.L. 1600 30 RUN 39 210 180				
SPECIAL NOTES		EXAMPLE										LEGEND																
(1) MAKE ALLOWANCE FOR WARM-UP, TAKE-OFF & CLIMB (SEE FIG.) PLUS ALLOWANCE FOR WIND, RESERVE AND COMBAT AS REQUIRED.		AT 10,000 LB. GROSS WEIGHT WITH 100 GAL. OF FUEL (AFTER DEDUCTING TOTAL ALLOWANCES OF 4% GAL.) TO FLY 700 STAT. AIRMILES AT 20,000 FT. ALTITUDE MAINTAIN 2100 RPM AND F.T. IN MANIFOLD PRESSURE WITH MIXTURE SET: RUN										ALT. : PRESSURE ALTITUDE F.R. : FULL RICH M.P. : MANIFOLD PRESSURE A.R. : AUTO-RICH GPH : U.S. GAL. PER HOUR A.L. : AUTO-LEAN TAS : TRUE AIRSPEED C.L. : CRUISING LEAN KTS. : KNOTS M.L. : MANUAL LEAN S.L. : SEA LEVEL F.T. : FULL THROTTLE																
DATA AS OF 5-8-45 BASED ON: FLIGHT TEST DATA																												

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AN 01-60JE-1

Appendix 1

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AFPM-320 5-1-44		AIRCRAFT MODEL(S) P-51D AND P-51K						FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART										EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS 2 1000-POUND BOMBS																													
ENGINE(S): V-1650-3						CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 12,000 TO 11,400 POUNDS																																									
LIMITS		RPM	M.P. IN. HG.	BLOWER POSITION	MIXTURE POSITION	TIME LIMIT	CYL. TEMP.	TOTAL G.P.H.	INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: SELECT FIGURE IN FUEL COLUMN EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN AMOUNT OF FUEL TO BE USED FOR CRUISING ⁽¹⁾ MOVE HORIZONTALLY TO RIGHT OR LEFT AND SELECT RANGE VALUE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE STATUTE OR NAUTICAL AIR MILES TO BE FLOWN. VERTICALLY BELOW AND OPPOSITE VALUE NEAREST DESIRED CRUISING ALTITUDE (ALT.) READ RPM, MANIFOLD PRESSURE (N.P.) AND MIXTURE SETTING REQUIRED.						NOTES: COLUMN I IS FOR EMERGENCY HIGH SPEED CRUISING ONLY. COLUMNS II, III, IV AND V GIVE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN RANGE AT A SACRIFICE IN SPEED. AIR MILES PER GALLON (MI./GAL.) (NO WIND), GALLONS PER HR. (G.P.H.) AND TRUE AIRSPEED (T.A.S.) ARE APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR REFERENCE. RANGE VALUES ARE FOR AN AVERAGE AIRPLANE FLYING ALONE (NO WIND). ⁽²⁾ TO OBTAIN BRITISH IMPERIAL GAL (OR G.P.H.): MULTIPLY U.S. GAL (OR G.P.H.) BY 10 THEN DIVIDE BY 12.																																
WAR EMERG.		3000	67	LOW HIGH	MAN	5 MIN.		167 168																																							
MILITARY POWER		3000	61	LOW HIGH	MAN	15 MIN.		167 158																																							
								FOR DETAILS SEE POWER PLANT CHART (FIG. 11)																																							
COLUMN I				FUEL		COLUMN II				COLUMN III				COLUMN IV				FUEL		COLUMN V																											
RANGE IN AIRMILES				U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES				RANGE IN AIRMILES				RANGE IN AIRMILES				U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES																											
STATUTE		NAUTICAL		GAL.		STATUTE		NAUTICAL		STATUTE		NAUTICAL		STATUTE		NAUTICAL		GAL.		STATUTE		NAUTICAL																									
						SUBTRACT FUEL ALLOWANCES NOT AVAILABLE FOR CRUISING ⁽³⁾																																									
770		670		269		960		830		1170		1010		1290		1120		269		1360		1180																									
690		600		240		860		750		1040		900		1160		1010		240		1210		1050																									
630		550		220		790		680		950		820		1060		920		220		1120		970																									
570		490		200		720		620		860		750		970		840		200		1020		880																									
520		450		180		650		560		770		670		870		750		180		920		800																									
460		380		160		580		500		680		590		780		680		160		820		710																									
MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS				PRESS (3.5 STAT. (3.05 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)		(4.1 STAT. (3.55 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)				(4.7 STAT. (4.1 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)				PRESS		MAXIMUM AIR RANGE																															
R.P.M.		M.P. INCHES	MIX- TURE	APPROX. TOT. T.A.S. GPH. MPH. KTS.		ALT. FEET		R.P.M.		M.P. INCHES	MIX- TURE	APPROX. TOT. T.A.S. GPH. MPH. KTS.		ALT. FEET		R.P.M.		M.P. INCHES	MIX- TURE	APPROX. TOT. T.A.S. GPH. MPH. KTS.		ALT. FEET																									
						40000 35000 30000								40000 35000 30000								40000 35000 30000																									
2700		46	RUN	96	350	305	25000					2300		41	RUN	81	330	285					25000																								
2700		46	RUN	119	365	315	20000	2550		F.T.	RUN	100	350	305	2350	F.T.	RUN	79	325	280	20000		20000																								
2700		46	RUN	115	345	300	15000	2400		42	RUN	95	330	285	2200	40	RUN	76	310	270	15000		15000																								
2700		46	RUN	110	325	280	10000	2400		42	RUN	89	310	270	2200	40	RUN	73	295	255	10000		10000																								
2700		46	RUN	106	310	270	5000	2400		42	RUN	85	295	255	2150	40	RUN	66	275	240	5000		5000																								
2700		46	RUN	101	290	250	S.L.	2350		42	RUN	78	275	240	2150	40	RUN	63	260	225	S.L.		S.L.																								
SPECIAL NOTES																								EXAMPLE												LEGEND											
(1) MAKE ALLOWANCE FOR WARM-UP, TAKE-OFF & CLIMB (SEE FIG. 1) PLUS ALLOWANCE FOR WIND, RESERVE AND COMBAT AS REQUIRED.																								AT 12,000 LB. GROSS WEIGHT WITH 220 GAL. OF FUEL (AFTER DEDUCTING TOTAL ALLOWANCES OF 100 GAL.) TO FLY 1000 STAT. AIRMILES AT 20,000 FT. ALTITUDE MAINTAIN 2100 RPM AND F.T. IN MANIFOLD PRESSURE WITH MIXTURE SET: RUN												ALT.: PRESSURE ALTITUDE F.R.: FULL RICH N.P.: MANIFOLD PRESSURE A.R.: AUTO-RICH GPH.: U.S. GAL. PER HOUR A.L.: AUTO-LEAN TAS.: TRUE AIRSPEED C.L.: CRUISING LEAN KTS.: KNOTS M.L.: MANUAL LEAN S.L.: SEA LEVEL F.T.: FULL THROTTLE											
HIGH BLOWER ABOVE HEAVY LINE																																															
DATA AS OF 5-8-45 BASED ON: FLIGHT TEST DATA																																															

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AFMC-52B
11-1-44

AIRCRAFT MODEL(S)
P-51D, AND P-51K
ENGINE(S): V-1650-3

FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART

CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 11,400 TO 10,400 POUNDS

EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS
2 - 1000-LB. BOMBS

LIMITS

RPM.

M.P.
IN. HG.

BLOWER
POSITION

MIXTURE
POSITION

TIME
LIMIT

CYL.
TEMP.

TOTAL
G.P.H.

FOR DETAILS SEE
POWER PLANT CHART
(FIG. 11-1-44)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: SELECT FIGURE IN FUEL COLUMN
EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN AMOUNT OF FUEL TO BE USED FOR CRUISING⁽¹⁾
MOVE HORIZONTALLY TO RIGHT OR LEFT AND SELECT RANGE VALUE
EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE STATUTE OR NAUTICAL AIR MILES
TO BE FLOWN. VERTICALLY BELOW AND OPPOSITE VALUE NEAREST
DESIRED CRUISING ALTITUDE (ALT.) READ RPM, MANIFOLD PRESSURE
(M.P.) AND MIXTURE SETTING REQUIRED.

NOTES: COLUMN I IS FOR EMERGENCY HIGH SPEED CRUISING ONLY. CO UMS
II, III, IV AND V GIVE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN RANGE AT A SACRIFICE
IN SPEED. AIR MILES PER GALLON (MI./GAL.) (NO WIND), GALLONS PER HR.
(G.P.H.) AND TRUE AIRSPEED (T.A.S.) ARE APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR
REFERENCE. RANGE VALUES ARE FOR AN AVERAGE AIRPLANE FLYING ALONE
(NO WIND).⁽¹⁾ TO OBTAIN BRITISH IMPERIAL GAL. (OR G.P.N.): MULTIPLY
U.S. GAL. (OR G.P.H.) BY 10 THEN DIVIDE BY 12.

COLUMN I

RANGE IN AIRMILES

STATUTE

NAUTICAL

FUEL

U.S.
GAL.

COLUMN II

RANGE IN AIRMILES

STATUTE

NAUTICAL

COLUMN III

RANGE IN AIRMILES

STATUTE

NAUTICAL

COLUMN IV

RANGE IN AIRMILES

STATUTE

NAUTICAL

FUEL

U.S.
GAL.

COLUMN V

RANGE IN AIRMILES

STATUTE

NAUTICAL

530

440

184

660

570

780

680

900

780

184

940

810

460

380

160

580

500

680

590

780

680

160

820

710

400

340

140

500

440

590

520

690

590

140

710

620

340

290

120

430

370

510

440

590

510

120

610

530

290

240

100

360

310

420

370

490

420

100

510

440

230

190

80

290

250

340

300

390

340

80

410

350

170

140

60

220

190

250

220

290

250

60

310

260

110

100

40

140

120

170

150

200

170

40

200

180

60

50

20

70

60

80

70

100

80

20

100

90

MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS

R.P.M.

M.P.
INCHES

MIX-
TURE

APPROX.
TOT.
GPH.

T.A.S.
MPH KTS.

PRESS

ALT.
FEET

(3.6 STAT. (3.1 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)

R.P.M.

M.P.
INCHES

MIX-
TURE

APPROX.
TOT.
GPH.

T.A.S.
MPH KTS.

(4.25 STAT. (3.7 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)

R.P.M.

M.P.
INCHES

MIX-
TURE

APPROX.
TOT.
GPH.

T.A.S.
MPH KTS.

(4.9 STAT. (4.25 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)

R.P.M.

M.P.
INCHES

MIX-
TURE

APPROX.
TOT.
GPH.

T.A.S.
MPH KTS.

PRESS

ALT.
FEET

MAXIMUM AIR RANGE

R.P.M.

M.P.
INCHES

MIX-
TURE

APPROX.
TOT.
GPH.

T.A.S.
MPH KTS.

40000

35000

30000

25000

20000

15000

10000

5000

S.L.

2500

20000

15000

10000

5000

S.L.

1600

1600

1600

F.T.

34

34

34

RUN

48

44

42

235

225

215

205

205

195

185

SPECIAL NOTES

(1) MAKE ALLOWANCE FOR WARM-UP, TAKE-OFF & CLIMB (SEE FIG. 1)
PLUS ALLOWANCE FOR WIND, RESERVE AND COMBAT AS REQUIRED.

HIGH BLOWER ABOVE HEAVY LINE

EXAMPLE

AT 11,000 LB. GROSS WEIGHT WITH 140 GAL. OF FUEL
(AFTER DEDUCTING TOTAL ALLOWANCES OF 74 GAL.)
TO FLY 650 STAT. AIRMILES AT 20,000 FT. ALTITUDE
MAINTAIN 2100 RPM AND F.T. IN MANIFOLD PRESSURE
WITH MIXTURE SET: RUN

LEGEND

ALT.: PRESSURE ALTITUDE F.R.: FULL RICH
M.P.: MANIFOLD PRESSURE A.R.: AUTO-RICH
GPH.: U.S. GAL. PER HOUR A.L.: AUTO-LEAN
TAS.: TRUE AIRSPEED C.L.: CRUISING LEAN
KTS.: KNOTS M.L.: MANUAL LEAN
S.L.: SEA LEVEL F.T.: FULL THROTTLE

DATA AS OF 5-8-45

BASED ON: FLIGHT TEST DATA

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AN 01-60JE-1

Appendix I

Figure 68 (Sheet 1 of 2 Sheets)—Flight Operation Instruction Chart—Two 75-gallon Tanks

AFMC-326 8-1-44		AIRCRAFT MODEL(S) P-51D AND P-51K						FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART										EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS 2 - 75-GALLON COMBAT TANKS											
ENGINE(S): V-1650-3								CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 11,000 TO 10,000 POUNDS																					
LIMITS		RPM	M.P. IN. HG.	BLOWER POSITION	MIXTURE POSITION	TIME LIMIT	CYL. TEMP.	TOTAL G.P.H.	INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: SELECT FIGURE IN FUEL COLUMN EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN AMOUNT OF FUEL TO BE USED FOR CRUISING ⁽¹⁾ MOVE HORIZONTALLY TO RIGHT OR LEFT AND SELECT RANGE VALUE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE STATUTE OR NAUTICAL AIR MILES TO BE FLOWN. VERTICALLY BELOW AND OPPOSITE VALUE NEAREST DESIRED CRUISING ALTITUDE (ALT.) READ RPM, MANIFOLD PRESSURE (M.P.) AND MIXTURE SETTING REQUIRED.										NOTES: COLUMN I IS FOR EMERGENCY HIGH SPEED CRUISING ONLY. COLUMNS II, III, IV AND V GIVE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN RANGE AT A SACRIFICE IN SPEED. AIR MILES PER GALLON (MI./GAL.) (NO WIND), GALLONS PER HR. (G.P.H.) AND TRUE AIRSPEED (T.A.S.) ARE APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR REFERENCE. RANGE VALUES ARE FOR AN AVERAGE AIRPLANE FLYING ALONE (NO WIND). TO OBTAIN BRITISH IMPERIAL GAL. (OR G.P.H.): MULTIPLY U.S. GAL. (OR G.P.H.) BY 10 THEN DIVIDE BY 12.										
WAR ENERG.		3000	67	LOW HIGH	RUN	5 MIN.		187 168	FOR DETAILS SEE POWER PLANT (FIG. 1, SECT. III)																				
MILITARY POWER		3000	61	LOW HIGH	RUN	15 MIN.		167 153																					
COLUMN I				FUEL		COLUMN II				COLUMN III				COLUMN IV				FUEL		COLUMN V									
RANGE IN AIRMILES				U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES				RANGE IN AIRMILES				RANGE IN AIRMILES				U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES									
STATUTE		NAUTICAL		GAL.		STATUTE		NAUTICAL		STATUTE		NAUTICAL		STATUTE		NAUTICAL		GAL.		STATUTE		NAUTICAL							
1220 1170		1060 1010		419 400		1530 1460		SUBTRACT FUEL ALLOWANCES NOT AVAILABLE FOR CRUISING ⁽¹⁾ 1330 1270				1870 1790		1620 1540		2190 2090		1900 1820		419 400		2270 2170		1970 1880					
1110 1050 990		960 910 860		380 360 340		1390 1320 1250		1200 1140 1080				1700 1610 1520		1470 1390 1320		1990 1890 1790		1730 1640 1550		380 360 340		2080 1960 1850		1790 1700 1610					
930 880 820		710 760 710		320 300 280		1180 1100 1030		1020 950 890				1430 1350 1260		1240 1160 1090		1690 1580 1480		1460 1380 1290		320 300 280		1750 1640 1540		1510 1420 1330					
760		660		260		960		830				1170		1010		1380		1200		260		1430		1240					
MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS				PRESS		8.6 STAT. (3.1 NAUT.) MI./GAL.				4.4 STAT. (3.8 NAUT.) MI./GAL.				5.1 STAT. (4.9 NAUT.) MI./GAL.				PRESS		MAXIMUM AIR RANGE									
R.P.M.		M.P.		MIX- TURE		APPROX.		ALT.		R.P.M.		M.P.		MIX- TURE		APPROX.		ALT.		R.P.M.		M.P.		MIX- TURE		APPROX.			
TOT.		T.A.S.		TOT.		T.A.S.		FEET		TOT.		T.A.S.		TOT.		T.A.S.		FEET		TOT.		T.A.S.		TOT.		T.A.S.			
GPH.		MPH.		KTS.		GPH.		MPH.		KTS.		GPH.		MPH.		KTS.		GPH.		MPH.		KTS.		GPH.		MPH.		KTS.	
2700		46		RUN		100 385 335		4000 35000 30000		2400		F.T.		RUN		81 355 310		40000 35000 30000		2700		46		RUN		55 275 240		20000	
2700		46		RUN		96 360 310		25000		2700		46		RUN		76 335 290		25000		2700		46		RUN		54 270 235		15000	
2700		46		RUN		119 370 320		20000		2550		F.T.		RUN		99 355 310		2300		2050		F.T.		RUN		74 325 280		20000	
2700		46		RUN		115 350 305		15000		2400		42		RUN		94 335 290		2150		1900		F.T.		RUN		70 310 270		15000	
2700		46		RUN		110 330 285		10000		2350		42		RUN		87 315 275		2100		39		RUN		65 290 250		1750		35	
2700		46		RUN		106 310 270		5000		2350		41		RUN		82 295 255		2100		39		RUN		63 275 240		1750		35	
2700		46		RUN		101 295 255		S.L.		2350		41		RUN		78 280 245		2100		39		RUN		60 260 225		1750		36	
SPECIAL NOTES										EXAMPLE										LEGEND									
(1) MAKE ALLOWANCE FOR WARM-UP, TAKE-OFF & CLIMB (SEE FIG.) PLUS ALLOWANCE FOR WIND, RESERVE AND COMBAT AS REQUIRED.										AT 11,000 LB. GROSS WEIGHT WITH 300 GAL. OF FUEL (AFTER DEDUCTING TOTAL ALLOWANCES OF 50 GAL.) TO FLY 1000 STAT. AIRMILES AT 20,000 FT. ALTITUDE MAINTAIN 2050 RPM AND F.T. IN MANIFOLD PRESSURE WITH MIXTURE SET: RM										ALT. : PRESSURE ALTITUDE F.R. : FULL RICH M.P. : MANIFOLD PRESSURE A.R. : AUTO-RICH GPH : U.S. GAL. PER HOUR A.L. : AUTO-LEAN TAS : TRUE AIRSPEED C.L. : CRUISING LEAN KTS. : KNOTS M.L. : MANUAL LEAN S.L. : SEA LEVEL F.T. : FULL THROTTLE									
HIGH BLOWER ABOVE HEAVY LINE																													
DATA AS OF 5-8-45										BASED ON: FLIGHT TEST DATA																			

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model

AFMFC-228 11-1-44	AIRCRAFT MODEL(S) P-51D AND P-51K								FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART								EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS 2 - 110-GALLON COMBAT TANKS																																																						
	ENGINE(S): V-1650-3								CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 11,600 TO 10,200 POUNDS																																																														
	LIMITS	RPM.	M.P. IN. HG.	BLOWER POSITION	MIXTURE POSITION	TIME LIMIT	CYL. TEMP.	TOTAL G.P.W.	FOR DETAILS SEE POWER PLANT (FIG. 1, SECT. III)								INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: SELECT FIGURE IN FUEL COLUMN EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN AMOUNT OF FUEL TO BE USED FOR CRUISING. MOVE HORIZONTALLY TO RIGHT OR LEFT AND SELECT RANGE VALUE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE STATUTE OR NAUTICAL AIR MILES TO BE FLOWN. VERTICALLY BELOW AND OPPOSITE VALUE NEAREST DESIRED CRUISING ALTITUDE (ALT.) READ RPM, MANIFOLD PRESSURE (M.P.) AND MIXTURE SETTING REQUIRED.																																																						
WAR EMERG.	3000	67	LOW HIGH	RUN	5 MIN.		107 168																																																																
MILITARY POWER	3000	61	LOW HIGH	RUN	15 MIN.		107 153																																																																
COLUMN I								FUEL	COLUMN II				COLUMN III				COLUMN IV				FUEL	COLUMN V																																																	
RANGE IN AIRMILES								U.S.	RANGE IN AIRMILES				RANGE IN AIRMILES				RANGE IN AIRMILES				U.S.	RANGE IN AIRMILES																																																	
STATUTE NAUTICAL								GAL.	STATUTE NAUTICAL				STATUTE NAUTICAL				STATUTE NAUTICAL				GAL.	STATUTE NAUTICAL																																																	
1410 1330								489 480	SUBTRACT FUEL ALLOWANCES NOT AVAILABLE FOR CRUISING ⁽¹⁾				1510 1420				2100 2000				489 480	2540 2400 2210 2090																																																	
1270 1210 1150								440 420 400	1360 1300 1240				1900 1810 1730				2210 2120 2020				440 420 400	2300 2200 2100 2000 1910 1830																																																	
1100 1040 980								380 360 340	1360 1290 1220				1640 1560 1480				1930 1830 1730				380 360 340	2000 1900 1800 1740 1650 1570																																																	
920 870 810 750								320 300 280 260	1150 1080 1010 940				1430 1350 1280				1640 1540 1450 1350				320 300 280 260	1700 1600 1500 1400 1480 1390 1290 1220																																																	
MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS								PRESS	(3.5 STAT. 3.09 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)				(4.2 STAT. 3.65 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)				(4.8 STAT. 4.15 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)				PRESS	MAXIMUM AIR RANGE																																																	
M.P. MIX-TURE								APPROX.	M.P. MIX-TURE				M.P. MIX-TURE				M.P. MIX-TURE				APPROX.	M.P. MIX-TURE																																																	
R.P.M. INCHES								TOT. T.A.S.	R.P.M. INCHES				R.P.M. INCHES				R.P.M. INCHES				TOT. T.A.S.	R.P.M. INCHES																																																	
2700 2700 2700								40000 35000 30000	2700 2700 2700				2700 2700 2700				2700 2700 2700				40000 35000 30000	2700 2700 2700																																																	
46 46 46								100 115 115	375 375 375				325 325 325				300 300 300																																																						
2700 46 RUN								96 355 310	25000					2350 41 RUN 81 335 290								25000																																																	
2700 46 RUN								119 365 315	20000	2550 F.T. RUN 98 350 305				2350 F.T. RUN 77 325 280				2150 F.T. RUN 62 290 250				20000																																																	
2700 46 RUN								115 345 300	15000	2400 42 RUN 94 330 285				2200 F.T. RUN 75 310 270				2000 F.T. RUN 59 280 245				15000																																																	
2700 46 RUN								110 325 280	10000	2400 42 RUN 93 315 275				2200 40 RUN 71 295 255				1900 37 RUN 56 265 230				10000	1700 35 RUN 50 245 210																																																
2700 46 RUN								106 310 270	5000	2400 42 RUN 84 295 255				2100 40 RUN 65 275 240				1800 37 RUN 53 250 215				5000	1700 35 RUN 48 235 205																																																
2700 46 RUN								101 295 255	S.L. 2400	40 RUN 80 280 245				2100 40 RUN 62 260 225				1950 37 RUN 52 240 210				S.L.	1750 36 RUN 45 225 195																																																
SPECIAL NOTES																								EXAMPLE																								LEGEND																							
(1) MAKE ALLOWANCE FOR WARM-UP, TAKE-OFF & CLIMB (SEE FIG.) PLUS ALLOWANCE FOR WIND, RESERVE AND COMBAT AS REQUIRED.																								AT 11,500 LB. GROSS WEIGHT WITH 440 GAL. OF FUEL (AFTER DEDUCTING TOTAL ALLOWANCES OF 40 GAL.) TO FLY 2100 STAT. AIRMILES AT 20,000 FT. ALTITUDE MAINTAIN 2150 RPM AND E.T. IN MANIFOLD PRESSURE WITH MIXTURE SET: RUN																								ALT. : PRESSURE ALTITUDE M.P. : MANIFOLD PRESSURE GPM : U.S. GAL. PER HOUR TAS : TRUE AIRSPEED KTS : KNOTS S.L. : SEA LEVEL F.W. : FULL RICH A.R. : AUTO-RICH A.L. : AUTO-LEAN C.L. : CRUISING LEAN M.L. : MANUAL LEAN F.T. : FULL THROTTLE																							
HIGH BLOWER ABOVE HEAVY LINE																																																																							

DATA AS OF 5-8-45

BASED ON: FLIGHT TEST DATA

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AIRCRAFT MODEL(S) P-51D AND P-51K		FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART										EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS 2 - 110-GALLON COMBAT TANKS																																													
ENGINE(S): V-1650-3		CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 10,200 TO 9000 POUNDS																																																							
LIMITS		RPM.	M.P. IN./G.	BLOWER POSITION	MIXTURE POSITION	TIME LIMIT	CYL. TEMP.	TOTAL G.P.H.	FOR DETAILS SEE POWER PLANT CHART (FIG. 69-111)		INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: SELECT FIGURE IN FUEL COLUMN EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN AMOUNT OF FUEL TO BE USED FOR CRUISING ⁽¹⁾ MOVE HORIZONTALLY TO RIGHT OR LEFT AND SELECT RANGE VALUE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE STATUTE OR NAUTICAL AIR MILES TO BE FLOWN. VERTICALLY BELOW AND OPPOSITE VALUE NEAREST DESIRED CRUISING ALTITUDE (ALT.) READ RPM, MANIFOLD PRESSURE (M.P.) AND MIXTURE SETTING REQUIRED.										NOTES: COLUMN I IS FOR EMERGENCY HIGH SPEED CRUISING ONLY. COLUMNS II, III, IV AND V GIVE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN RANGE AT A SACRIFICE IN SPEED. AIR MILES PER GALLON (M.P./GAL.) (NO WIND), GALLONS PER HR. (G.P.H.) AND TRUE AIRSPEED (T.A.S.) ARE APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR REFERENCE. RANGE VALUES ARE FOR AN AVERAGE AIRPLANE FLYING ALONE (NO WIND). ⁽²⁾ TO OBTAIN BRITISH IMPERIAL GAL. (OR G.P.H.): MULTIPLY U.S. GAL. (OR G.P.H.) BY 10 THEN DIVIDE BY 12.																																				
WAR EMERG		3000	67	LOW HIGH	RUN	5 MIN.		107 108																																																	
MILITARY POWER		3000	61	LOW HIGH	RUN	15 MIN.		107 108																																																	
COLUMN I		FUEL		COLUMN II		COLUMN III		COLUMN IV		FUEL		COLUMN V																																													
RANGE IN AIRMILES		U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES																																													
STATUTE		NAUTICAL		STATUTE		NAUTICAL		STATUTE		NAUTICAL		STATUTE		NAUTICAL																																											
770 690		670 600		269 240		970 860		840 750		1180 1050		1030 920		1400 1260		1210 1080		269 240		1450 1300		1260 1120																																			
630 570 510		550 500 450		220 200 180		790 720 650		690 620 560		970 880 790		840 760 690		1140 1040 940		990 900 810		220 200 180		1190 1080 970		1030 940 840																																			
460 400 340		400 350 300		180 140 120		580 500 430		500 440 370		700 620 530		610 530 460		830 730 620		720 630 540		160 140 120		860 760 650		750 660 560																																			
290 230 170 110		250 200 150 100		100 80 60 40		360 290 220 140		310 250 190 120		440 350 260 180		380 310 230 150		520 420 310 210		450 360 270 180		100 80 60 40		540 430 320 220		470 370 280 190																																			
MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS		PRESS (3.6 STAT. (6.1 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)		(4.4 STAT. (7.6 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)		(5.2 STAT. (9.5 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)		PRESS		MAXIMUM AIR RANGE																																															
R.P.M.		M.P.		MIX- TURE		APPROX.		ALT. FEET		R.P.M.		M.P.		MIX- TURE		APPROX.		ALT. FEET		R.P.M.		M.P.		MIX- TURE		APPROX.		ALT. FEET																													
T.O.T.		T.A.S.		T.O.T.		T.A.S.		T.O.T.		T.A.S.		T.O.T.		T.A.S.		T.O.T.		T.A.S.		T.O.T.		T.A.S.		T.O.T.		T.A.S.		T.O.T.		T.A.S.																											
GPH.		MPH. KTS.		GPH.		MPH. KTS.		GPH.		MPH. KTS.		GPH.		MPH. KTS.		GPH.		MPH. KTS.		GPH.		MPH. KTS.		GPH.		MPH. KTS.		GPH.		MPH. KTS.																											
2700 2700		F.T. 46		RUN 46		90 100		375 380		325 330		40000 35000 30000		2250 2250		F.T. 40		RUN 40		79 77		360 335		305 290		2160 2160		F.T. 40		RUN 40		54 52		275 265		240 230		25000 20000 15000																			
2700 2700		46 46		RUN 46		96 119		360 365		310 315		25000 20000 15000		2550 2400		F.T. 42		RUN 42		98 94		350 330		305 285		2150 2150		F.T. 40		RUN 40		75 70		325 305		290 265		1950 1850																			
2700 2700 2700		46 46 46		RUN 46 46		110 106 101		330 310 290		285 270 250		10000 5000 S.L.		2350 2350 2350		41 41 41		RUN 41 41		85 80 75		310 290 275		270 250 240		2100 2100 2100		39 39 39		RUN 46 43		67 61 58		290 235 255		250 1650 1650		25 35 34		RUN 46 43		250 225 220		215 5000 S.L.		10000 1600 1600		30 30 31		RUN 46 43		43 40 38		225 215 205		195 185 180	
SPECIAL NOTES										EXAMPLE										LEGEND																																					
(1) MAKE ALLOWANCE FOR WARM-UP, TAKE-OFF & CLIMB (SEE FIG.) PLUS ALLOWANCE FOR WIND, RESERVE AND COMBAT AS REQUIRED.										AT 10,000 LB. GROSS WEIGHT WITH 200 GAL. OF FUEL (AFTER DEDUCTING TOTAL ALLOWANCES OF 30 GAL.) TO FLY 1100 STAT. AIRMILES AT 20,000 FT. ALTITUDE MAINTAIN 2350 RPM AND F.T. IN MANIFOLD PRESSURE WITH MIXTURE SET: RUN										ALT. : PRESSURE ALTITUDE F.R. : FULL RICH M.P. : MANIFOLD PRESSURE A.R. : AUTO-RICH GPH. : U.S. GAL. PER HOUR A.L. : AUTO-LEAN TAS : TRUE AIRSPEED C.L. : CRUISING LEAN KTS. : KNOTS M.L. : MANUAL LEAN S.L. : SEA LEVEL F.T. : FULL THROTTLE																																					
HIGH BLOWER ABOVE HEAVY LINE																																																									
DATA AS OF 5-8-45										BASED ON: FLIGHT TEST DATA																																															

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AIRCRAFT MODEL(S) P-51D AND P-51K ENGINE(S): V-1650-3		FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 10,600 TO 9000 POUNDS										EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS 10 ROCKETS																	
LIMITS		RPM	M.P. IN. HG.	BLOWER POSITION	MIXTURE POSITION	TIME LIMIT	CYL. TEMP.	TOTAL G.P.H.	INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: SELECT FIGURE IN FUEL COLUMN EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN AMOUNT OF FUEL TO BE USED FOR CRUISING MOVE HORIZONTALLY TO RIGHT OR LEFT AND SELECT RANGE VALUE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE STATUTE OR NAUTICAL AIR MILES TO BE FLOWN. VERTICALLY BELOW AND OPPOSITE VALUE NEAREST DESIRED CRUISING ALTITUDE (ALT.) READ RPM, MANIFOLD PRESSURE (M.P.) AND MIXTURE SETTING REQUIRED.										NOTES: COLUMN I IS FOR EMERGENCY HIGH SPEED CRUISING ONLY. COLUMNS II, III, IV AND V-GIVE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN RANGE AT A SACRIFICE IN SPEED. AIR MILES PER GALLON (MI./GAL.) (NO WIND), GALLONS PER HR. (G.P.H.) AND TRUE AIRSPEED (T.A.S.) ARE APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR REFERENCE. RANGE VALUES ARE FOR AN AVERAGE AIRPLANE FLYING ALONE (NO WIND). TO OBTAIN BRITISH IMPERIAL GAL. (OR G.P.H.): MULTIPLY U.S. GAL. (OR G.P.H.) BY 10 THEN DIVIDE BY 12.										
WAR EMERG.		3000	67	LOW HIGH	RUN	5 MIN.		187 168	FOR DETAILS SEE POWER PLANT CHART (FIG. 1, SECT. III)																				
MILITARY POWER		3000	61	LOW HIGH	RUN	15 MIN.		167 153																					
COLUMN I		FUEL		COLUMN II		COLUMN III		COLUMN IV		FUEL		COLUMN V																	
RANGE IN AIRMILES		U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES																	
STATUTE NAUTICAL		GAL.		STATUTE NAUTICAL		STATUTE NAUTICAL		STATUTE NAUTICAL		GAL.		STATUTE NAUTICAL																	
740 680		650 580		269 240		890 790		770 680		1080 960		930 830		1230 1100		1080 980		269 240		1300 1180		1130 1010							
610 550 500		530 480 430		220 200 180		720 660 590		630 570 510		880 800 720		780 690 620		1010 920 830		880 800 720		220 200 180		1080 970 870		920 840 760							
440 390 330		380 340 290		180 140 120		530 460 400		460 400 340		640 560 480		550 490 420		740 640 550		640 560 480		180 140 120		770 680 580		670 590 500							
280 220 170 110		240 190 140 100		100 80 60 40		330 260 200 130		290 230 170 110		400 320 240 160		350 280 210 140		460 370 280 180		400 320 240 160		100 80 60 40		480 390 290 180		420 340 250 170							
MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS				PRESS (3.3 STAT. (2.8 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)				(4.0 STAT. (3.45 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)				(4.6 STAT. (4.0 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)				PRESS				MAXIMUM AIR RANGE									
APPROX.				APPROX.				APPROX.				APPROX.				APPROX.				APPROX.									
R.P.M. M.P. MIX- TOT. T.A.S. ALT.				R.P.M. M.P. MIX- TOT. T.A.S. ALT.				R.P.M. M.P. MIX- TOT. T.A.S. ALT.				R.P.M. M.P. MIX- TOT. T.A.S. ALT.				R.P.M. M.P. MIX- TOT. T.A.S. ALT.				R.P.M. M.P. MIX- TOT. T.A.S. ALT.									
GPH. MPH. KTS. FEET				GPH. MPH. KTS. FEET				GPH. MPH. KTS. FEET				GPH. MPH. KTS. FEET				GPH. MPH. KTS. FEET				GPH. MPH. KTS. FEET									
2700 F.T. RUN 90 345 300 40000																				40000									
2700 46 RUN 100 360 310 35000								2400 F.T. RUN 84 335 290												35000									
2700 46 RUN 96 340 295 25000								2300 41 RUN 81 320 280				2300 F.T. RUN 63 285 250								25000									
2700 46 RUN 119 350 305 20000				2550 F.T. RUN 104 340 295				2350 F.T. RUN 79 315 275				2150 F.T. RUN 61 275 240								20000									
2700 46 RUN 115 335 290 15000				2450 42 RUN 97 320 280				2150 F.T. RUN 74 295 255				2000 F.T. RUN 59 265 230								15000									
2700 46 RUN 110 315 275 10000				2400 42 RUN 90 300 260				2150 40 RUN 71 280 245				1900 37 RUN 56 255 220				10000				1650 F.T. RUN 48 230 200									
2700 46 RUN 106 300 260 5000				2400 42 RUN 86 285 245				2150 40 RUN 67 265 230				1900 37 RUN 53 240 210				5000				1700 35 RUN 48 225 195									
2700 46 RUN 101 280 245 S.L.				2400 42 RUN 82 270 235				2150 40 RUN 62 250 215				1900 37 RUN 51 230 200				S.L.				1750 35 RUN 46 215 185									
SPECIAL NOTES										EXAMPLE										LEGEND									
(1) MAKE ALLOWANCE FOR WARM-UP, TAKE-OFF A CLIMB (SEE FIG.) PLUS ALLOWANCE FOR WIND, RESERVE AND COMBAT AS REQUIRED.										AT 10,600 LB. GROSS WEIGHT WITH 220 GAL. OF FUEL (AFTER DEDUCTING TOTAL ALLOWANCES OF 40 GAL.) TO FLY 1000 STAT. AIRMILES AT 20,000 FT. ALTITUDE MAINTAIN 2150 RPM AND F.T. IN MANIFOLD PRESSURE WITH MIXTURE SET: RUN										ALT. : PRESSURE ALTITUDE F.R. : FULL RICH M.P. : MANIFOLD PRESSURE A.R. : AUTO-RICH GPH : U.S. GAL. PER HOUR A.L. : AUTO-LEAN TAS : TRUE AIRSPEED C.L. : CRUISING LEAN KTS. : KNOTS M.L. : MANUAL LEAN S.L. : SEA LEVEL F.T. : FULL THROTTLE									
HIGH BLOWER ABOVE HEAVY LINE																													
DATA AS OF 5-8-45 BASED ON: FLIGHT TEST DATA																													

SPECIAL NOTES

- (1) MAKE ALLOWANCE FOR WARM-UP, TAKE-OFF & CLIMB (SEE FIG.)
PLUS ALLOWANCE FOR WIND, RESERVE AND COMBAT AS REQUIRED.

HIGH BLOWER ABOVE HEAVY LINE

EXAMPLE

AT 10,500 LB. GROSS WEIGHT WITH 220 GAL. OF FUEL
(AFTER DEDUCTING TOTAL ALLOWANCES OF 10 GAL.)
TO FLY 1000 STAT. AIRMILES AT 20,000 FT. ALTITUDE
MAINTAIN 2150 RPM AND F.T. IN MANIFOLD PRESSURE
WITH MIXTURE SET: RUN

LEGEND

ALT. : PRESSURE ALTITUDE F.R. : FULL RICH
M.P. : MANIFOLD PRESSURE A.R. : AUTO-RICH
GPH. : U.S. GAL. PER HOUR A.L. : AUTO-LEAN
TAS : TRUE AIRSPEED C.L. : CRUISING LEAN
KTS. : KNOTS M.L. : MANUAL LEAN
S.L. : SEA LEVEL F.T. : FULL THROTTLE

DATA AS OF 5-8-45 BASED ON: FLIGHT TEST DATA

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

Figure 70—Flight Operation Instruction Chart—10 Rockets

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AFMC-328
3-1-44

AIRCRAFT MODEL(S)
P-51D AND P-51K

ENGINE(S): V-1650-3

FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART

CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 11,600 TO 11,000 POUNDS

EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS
6 ROCKETS AND 2 - 500-LB. BOMBS

LIMITS

WAR
EMERG.

MILITARY
POWER

RPM

3000

3000

M.P.
IN. HG.

67

61

BLOWER
POSITION

LOW

LOW

MIXTURE
POSITION

RUN

RUN

TIME
LIMIT

5
MIN.

15
MIN.

CYL.
TEMP.

TOTAL
G.P.H.

167
168

167
153

FOR DETAILS SEE
POWER PLANT CHART
(FIG. 1 SECT. I)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: SELECT FIGURE IN FUEL COLUMN
EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN AMOUNT OF FUEL TO BE USED FOR CRUISING⁽¹⁾
MOVE HORIZONTALLY TO RIGHT OR LEFT AND SELECT RANGE VALUE
EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE STATUTE OR NAUTICAL AIR MILES
TO BE FLOWN. VERTICALLY BELOW AND OPPOSITE VALUE NEAREST
DESIRED CRUISING ALTITUDE (ALT.) READ RPM, MANIFOLD PRESSURE
(M.P.) AND MIXTURE SETTING REQUIRED.

NOTES: COLUMN I IS FOR EMERGENCY HIGH SPEED CRUISING ONLY. COLUMNS
II, III, IV AND V GIVE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN RANGE AT A SACRIFICE
IN SPEED. AIR MILES PER GALLON (MI./GAL.) (NO WIND), GALLONS PER HR.
(G.P.H.) AND TRUE AIRSPEED (T.A.S.) ARE APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR
REFERENCE. RANGE VALUES ARE FOR AN AVERAGE AIRPLANE FLYING ALONE
(NO WIND).⁽¹⁾ TO OBTAIN BRITISH IMPERIAL GAL. (OR G.P.H.): MULTIPLY
U.S. GAL. (OR G.P.H.) BY 10 THEN DIVIDE BY 12.

COLUMN I

RANGE IN AIRMILES

STATUTE

NAUTICAL

FUEL

U.S.

GAL.

COLUMN II

RANGE IN AIRMILES

STATUTE

NAUTICAL

COLUMN III

RANGE IN AIRMILES

STATUTE

NAUTICAL

COLUMN IV

RANGE IN AIRMILES

STATUTE

NAUTICAL

FUEL

U.S.

GAL.

COLUMN V

RANGE IN AIRMILES

STATUTE

NAUTICAL

720

620

269

850

730

1010

880

1170

1050

269

1230

1060

640

560

240

760

650

910

790

1040

910

240

1100

950

590

510

220

700

600

830

720

960

830

220

1010

870

540

460

200

630

550

760

660

870

760

200

920

800

480

420

180

570

490

680

590

790

680

180

830

720

430

370

160

510

440

610

530

700

610

160

740

640

MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS

M.P. MIX-
R.P.M. INCHES TURE

APPROX.
TOT. T.A.S.

ALT.
FEET

(3.1 STAT. (2.7 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)

M.P. MIX-
R.P.M. INCHES TURE

APPROX.
TOT. T.A.S.

ALT.
FEET

(3.7 STAT. (3.2 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)

M.P. MIX-
R.P.M. INCHES TURE

APPROX.
TOT. T.A.S.

ALT.
FEET

(4.3 STAT. (3.7 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)

M.P. MIX-
R.P.M. INCHES TURE

APPROX.
TOT. T.A.S.

ALT.
FEET

MAXIMUM AIR RANGE

M.P. MIX-
R.P.M. INCHES TURE

APPROX.
TOT. T.A.S.

ALT.
FEET

40000

35000

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For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AN 01-60JE-1

Appendix I

Figure 71 (Sheet 2 of 2 Sheets)—Flight Operation Instruction Chart—6 Rockets and Two 500-pound Bombs

For use with V-1650-7 engine only regardless of airplane model.

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AFMC-328 5-1-41		AIRCRAFT MODEL(S) P-51D AND P-51K										FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART										EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS 6 ROCKETS AND 2 - 500-LB. BOMBS																																																																									
ENGINE(S): V-1650-3										CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 11,000 TO 10,000 POUNDS																																																																																					
LIMITS		RPM	M.P. IN. HG.	BLOWER POSITION	MIXTURE POSITION	TIME LIMIT	CYL. TEMP.	TOTAL G.P.H.	FOR DETAILS SEE POWER PLANT CHART (FIG. SECT. III)		INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: SELECT FIGURE IN FUEL COLUMN EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN AMOUNT OF FUEL TO BE USED FOR CRUISING ⁽¹⁾ MOVE HORIZONTALLY TO RIGHT OR LEFT AND SELECT RANGE VALUE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE STATUTE OR NAUTICAL AIR MILES TO BE FLOWN. VERTICALLY BELOW AND OPPOSITE VALUE NEAREST DESIRED CRUISING ALTITUDE (ALT.) READ RPM, MANIFOLD PRESSURE (M.P.) AND MIXTURE SETTING REQUIRED.										NOTES: COLUMN I IS FOR EMERGENCY HIGH SPEED CRUISING ONLY. COLUMNS II, III, IV AND V GIVE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN RANGE AT A SACRIFICE IN SPEED. AIR MILES PER GALLON (MI./GAL.) (NO WIND), GALLONS PER HR. (G.P.H.) AND TRUE AIRSPEED (T.A.S.) ARE APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR REFERENCE. RANGE VALUES ARE FOR AN AVERAGE AIRPLANE FLYING ALONE (NO WIND). ⁽¹⁾ TO OBTAIN BRITISH IMPERIAL GAL. (OR G.P.H.): MULTIPLY U.S. GAL. (OR G.P.H.) BY 10 THEN DIVIDE BY 12.																																																																										
WAR EMERG.		3000	67	LOW	RUN	5 MIN.		187 168																																																																																							
MILITARY POWER		3000	61	LOW HIGH	RUN	15 MIN.		167 153																																																																																							
COLUMN I				FUEL		COLUMN II				COLUMN III				COLUMN IV				FUEL		COLUMN V																																																																											
RANGE IN AIRMILES				U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES				RANGE IN AIRMILES				RANGE IN AIRMILES				U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES																																																																											
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NAUTICAL						NAUTICAL				NAUTICAL				NAUTICAL						NAUTICAL																																																																											
						SUBTRACT FUEL ALLOWANCES NOT AVAILABLE FOR CRUISING ⁽¹⁾																																																																																									
490				430		184				590				510				700				610				810				700		184				850				740																																																							
430				370		160				510				440				610				530				700				610		160				740				640																																																							
370				320		140				450				390				530				460				620				530		140				650				560																																																							
320				280		120				380				330				460				400				530				460		120				560				480																																																							
270				230		100				320				280				380				330				440				380		100				460				400																																																							
210				190		80				250				220				300				260				350				310		80				370				320																																																							
160				140		60				190				170				230				200				260				230		60				280				240																																																							
110				90		40				130				110				150				130				180				150		40				190				160																																																							
50				50		20				60				60				80				70				90				80		20				90				80																																																							
MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS				PRESS		(3.2 STAT. (2.8 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)				(3.8 STAT. (3.3 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)				(4.4 STAT. (3.8 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)				PRESS		MAXIMUM AIR RANGE																																																																											
R.P.M.				M.P.		M.P.				M.P.				M.P.				M.P.		R.P.M.																																																																											
INCHES				INCHES		INCHES				INCHES				INCHES				INCHES		INCHES																																																																											
MIXTURE				MIXTURE		MIXTURE				MIXTURE				MIXTURE				MIXTURE		MIXTURE																																																																											
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G.P.H.				G.P.H.		G.P.H.				G.P.H.				G.P.H.				G.P.H.		G.P.H.																																																																											
M.P.H.				M.P.H.		M.P.H.				M.P.H.				M.P.H.				M.P.H.		M.P.H.																																																																											
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2700				46		RUN				2700				42				RUN				84				315		275		25000																																																																	
2700				46		RUN				115				345				300				2600				F.T.		RUN		2700				20000																																																													
2700				46		RUN				115				325				280				2450				43		RUN				99				315				275		2250		40				RUN				80				300		260		2000		F.T.		RUN		61				270		235		20000																					
2700				46		RUN				110				310				270				10000				2400		42		RUN				91				295		255		2200		40				RUN				74				280		245		1950		37		RUN				58				255		220		10000		1750				35		RUN				51				230		2000	
2700				46		RUN				106				290				250				5000				2400		42		RUN				87				280		245		2200		40				RUN				70				265		230		1950		37		RUN				55				240		210		5000		1800				36		RUN				50				225		1900	
2700				46		RUN				101				275				240				S.L.				2400		42		RUN				83				265		230		2200		40				RUN				65				250		215		2000		38		RUN				53				230		200		S.L.		1800				36		RUN				48				215		1800	
SPECIAL NOTES																				EXAMPLE																				LEGEND																																																							
(1) MAKE ALLOWANCE FOR WARM-UP, TAKE-OFF & CLIMB (SEE FIG.) PLUS ALLOWANCE FOR WIND, RESERVE AND COMBAT AS REQUIRED. HIGH BLOWER ABOVE HEAVY LINE																				AT 11,000 LB. GROSS WEIGHT WITH 100 GAL. OF FUEL (AFTER DEDUCTING TOTAL ALLOWANCES OF 94 GAL.) TO FLY 800 STAT. AIRMILES AT 20,000 FT. ALTITUDE MAINTAIN 2150 RPM AND F.T. IN MANIFOLD PRESSURE WITH MIXTURE SET: RUN																				ALT. : PRESSURE ALTITUDE F.R. : FULL RICH M.P. : MANIFOLD PRESSURE A.R. : AUTO-RICH GPM : U.S. GAL. PER HOUR A.L. : AUTO-LEAN TAS : TRUE AIRSPEED C.L. : CRUISING LEAN KTS. : KNOTS M.L. : MANUAL LEAN S.L. : SEA LEVEL F.T. : FULL THROTTLE																																																							
DATA AS OF 5-8-45																				BASED ON: FLIGHT TEST DATA																																																																											

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AIRCRAFT MODEL(S) P-51D AND P-51K		FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART										EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS 6 ROCKETS PLUS 2 - 1000-LB. BOMBS																							
ENGINE(S): V-1650-3		CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 12,600 TO 12,000 POUNDS																																	
LIMITS		RPM		M.P. IN. HG.		BLOWER POSITION		MIXTURE POSITION		TIME LIMIT		CYL. TEMP.		TOTAL G.P.W.		INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: SELECT FIGURE IN FUEL COLUMN EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN AMOUNT OF FUEL TO BE USED FOR CRUISING MOVE HORIZONTALLY TO RIGHT OR LEFT AND SELECT RANGE VALUE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE STATUTE OR NAUTICAL AIR MILES TO BE FLOWN. VERTICALLY BELOW AND OPPOSITE VALUE NEAREST DESIRED CRUISING ALTITUDE (ALT.) READ RPM, MANIFOLD PRESSURE (M.P.) AND MIXTURE SETTING REQUIRED.										NOTES: COLUMN I IS FOR EMERGENCY HIGH SPEED CRUISING ONLY. COLUMNS II, III, IV AND V GIVE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN RANGE AT A SACRIFICE IN SPEED. AIR MILES PER GALLON (M./GAL.) (NO WIND), GALLONS PER HR. (G.P.H.) AND TRUE AIRSPEED (T.A.S.) ARE APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR REFERENCE. RANGE VALUES ARE FOR AN AVERAGE AIRPLANE FLYING ALONE (NO WIND). TO OBTAIN BRITISH IMPERIAL GAL. (OR G.P.H.): MULTIPLY U.S. GAL. (OR G.P.H.) BY 10 THEN DIVIDE BY 12.									
WAR EMERG.		3000		67		LOW		RUN		5 MIN.				187 168																					
MILITARY POWER		3000		61		LOW		RUN		15 MIN.				167 153																					
COLUMN I										FUEL		COLUMN II				COLUMN III				COLUMN IV				FUEL		COLUMN V									
RANGE IN AIRMILES				U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES				RANGE IN AIRMILES				RANGE IN AIRMILES				U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES															
STATUTE		NAUTICAL		GAL.		STATUTE		NAUTICAL		STATUTE		NAUTICAL		STATUTE		NAUTICAL		GAL.		STATUTE		NAUTICAL													
710		620		269		830		710		960		830		1090		940		269		1130		980													
630		550		240		740		640		860		740		980		840		240		1010		880													
580 530		510 460		220 200		680 620		590 530		790 720		680 620		900 820		780 710		220 200		930 850		810 730													
470 420		420 370		180 160		560 500		480 430		650 580		560 500		740 660		640 570		180 160		760 680		660 590													
MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS				PRESS		(3.0 STAT. (2.6 NAUT.) M./GAL.)				(3.5 STAT. (3.05 NAUT.) M./GAL.)				(3.9 STAT. (3.4 NAUT.) M./GAL.)				PRESS		MAXIMUM AIR RANGE															
R.P.M.		M.P. INCHES		MIX-TURE		APPROX. TOT. T.A.S. GPH. MPH. KTS.		ALT. FEET		R.P.M.		M.P. INCHES		MIX-TURE		APPROX. TOT. T.A.S. GPH. MPH. KTS.		ALT. FEET		R.P.M.		M.P. INCHES		MIX-TURE		APPROX. TOT. T.A.S. GPH. MPH. KTS.									
								40000 35000 30000										40000 35000 30000																	
2700		46		RUN		96 310 270		25000		2600		F.T.		RUN		105 320 280		2450		F.T.		RUN		86 300 260		25000									
2700		48		RUN		119 330 285		20000		2450		43		RUN		100 305 265		2250		41		RUN		81 285 245		20000									
2700		46		RUN		115 315 275		15000		2450		F.T.		RUN		67 260 225		2100		F.T.		RUN		67 260 225		15000									
2700		46		RUN		110 300 260		10000		2500		43		RUN		98 290 250		2300		41		RUN		80 275 240		10000									
2700		46		RUN		106 285 245		5000		2500		43		RUN		94 275 240		2300		41		RUN		76 260 225		5000									
2700		46		RUN		101 270 235		S. L.		2500		43		RUN		88 260 225		2250		41		RUN		70 245 215		S. L.									
SPECIAL NOTES										EXAMPLE										LEGEND															
(1) MAKE ALLOWANCE FOR WARM-UP, TAKE-OFF & CLIMB (SEE FIG.) PLUS ALLOWANCE FOR WIND, RESERVE AND COMBAT AS REQUIRED.										AT 12,000 LB. GROSS WEIGHT WITH 220 GAL. OF FUEL (AFTER DEDUCTING TOTAL ALLOWANCES OF 70 GAL.) TO FLY 900 STAT. AIRMILES AT 15,000 FT. ALTITUDE MAINTAIN 2100 RPM AND F.T. IN MANIFOLD PRESSURE WITH MIXTURE SET: 100										ALT. : PRESSURE ALTITUDE F.R. : FULL RICH M.P. : MANIFOLD PRESSURE A.R. : AUTO-RICH GPH : U.S. GAL. PER HOUR A.L. : AUTO-LEAN TAS : TRUE AIRSPEED C.L. : CRUISING LEAN KTS. : KNOTS M.L. : MANUAL LEAN S.L. : SEA LEVEL F.T. : FULL THROTTLE															
HIGH BLOWER ABOVE HEAVY LINE																																			
DATA AS OF 5-8-45 BASED ON: FLIGHT TEST DATA																																			

SPECIAL NOTES

- (1) MAKE ALLOWANCE FOR WARM-UP, TAKE-OFF & CLIMB (SEE FIG.)
PLUS ALLOWANCE FOR WIND, RESERVE AND COMBAT AS REQUIRED.

HIGH BLOWER ABOVE HEAVY LINE

EXAMPLE

AT 12,500 LB. GROSS WEIGHT WITH 220 GAL. OF FUEL
(AFTER DEDUCTING TOTAL ALLOWANCES OF 40 GAL.)
TO FLY 900 STAT. AIRMILES AT 15,000 FT. ALTITUDE
MAINTAIN 2100 RPM AND F.T. IN MANIFOLD PRESSURE
WITH MIXTURE SET: **RUN**

LEGEND

ALT. : PRESSURE ALTITUDE F.R. : FULL RICH
M.P. : MANIFOLD PRESSURE A.R. : AUTO-RICH
GPH. : U.S. GAL. PER HOUR A.L. : AUTO-LEAN
TAS : TRUE AIRSPEED C.L. : CRUISING LEAN
KTS. : KNOTS M.L. : MANUAL LEAN
S.L. : SEA LEVEL F.T. : FULL THROTTLE

DATA AS OF 5-8-45 BASED ON: FLIGHT TEST DATA

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AFMC-528
E-1-48

AIRCRAFT MODEL(S)
P-51D AND P-51K

FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART

EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS
6 ROCKETS AND 2 - 1000-LB. BOMBS

ENGINE(S): V-1650-3

CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 12,000 TO 11,000 POUNDS

LIMITS	RPM.	M.P. IN. HG.	BLOWER POSITION	MIXTURE POSITION	TIME LIMIT	CYL. TEMP.	TOTAL G.P.H.
WAR EMERG.	3000	67	LOW	RUN	5 MIN.		187
			HIGH				168
MILITARY POWER	3000	61	LOW	RUN	15 MIN.		167
			HIGH				153

FOR DETAILS SEE
POWER PLANT CHART
(FIG. 1, SECT. III)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: SELECT FIGURE IN FUEL COLUMN
EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN AMOUNT OF FUEL TO BE USED FOR CRUISING
MOVE HORIZONTALLY TO RIGHT OR LEFT AND SELECT RANGE VALUE
EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE STATUTE OR NAUTICAL AIR MILES
TO BE FLOWN. VERTICALLY BELOW AND OPPOSITE VALUE NEAREST
DESIRED CRUISING ALTITUDE (ALT.) READ RPM, MANIFOLD PRESSURE
(M.P.) AND MIXTURE SETTING REQUIRED.

NOTES: COLUMN I IS FOR EMERGENCY HIGH SPEED CRUISING ONLY. COLUMNS
II, III, IV AND V GIVE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN RANGE AT A SACRIFICE
IN SPEED. AIR MILES PER GALLON (MI./GAL.) (NO WIND), GALLONS PER HR.
(G.P.H.) AND TRUE AIRSPEED (T.A.S.) ARE APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR
REFERENCE. RANGE VALUES ARE FOR AN AVERAGE AIRPLANE FLYING ALONE
(NO WIND). TO OBTAIN BRITISH IMPERIAL GAL. (OR G.P.H.): MULTIPLY
U.S. GAL. (OR G.P.H.) BY 10 THEN DIVIDE BY 12.

COLUMN I		FUEL U.S. GAL.	COLUMN II		COLUMN III		COLUMN IV		FUEL U.S. GAL.	COLUMN V			
RANGE IN AIRMILES			RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES			RANGE IN AIRMILES			
STATUTE	NAUTICAL		STATUTE	NAUTICAL	STATUTE	NAUTICAL	STATUTE	NAUTICAL		STATUTE	NAUTICAL		
490	420	184	570	490	660	570	750	650	184	780	680		
420	370	160	500	430	580	500	660	570	160	680	590		
370	320	140	430	380	500	440	570	500	140	590	520		
320	280	120	370	320	430	370	490	430	120	510	440		
260	230	100	310	270	360	310	410	360	100	420	370		
210	180	80	250	220	290	250	330	280	80	340	290		
160	140	60	190	160	220	190	250	210	60	250	220		
110	90	40	120	110	140	120	160	140	40	170	150		
50	50	20	60	50	70	60	80	70	20	80	70		
MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS			PRESS ALT. FEET			PRESS ALT. FEET			PRESS ALT. FEET				
R.P.M.	M.P. INCHES	MIX-TURE	TOT. G.P.H.	T.A.S. MPH KTS.		R.P.M.	M.P. INCHES	MIX-TURE	TOT. G.P.H.	T.A.S. MPH KTS.			
					40000						40000		
					35000						35000		
					30000						30000		
2700	46	RUN	96	315	275	25000					25000		
2700	46	RUN	119	335	290	20000	2550	F.T.	RUN	103	320	280	
2700	46	RUN	115	315	275	15000	2450	43	RUN	99	305	265	
2700	46	RUN	110	300	260	10000	2450	43	RUN	95	290	250	
2700	46	RUN	106	285	245	5000	2450	43	RUN	91	275	240	
2700	46	RUN	101	270	235	S.L.	2450	43	RUN	84	260	225	

SPECIAL NOTES

(1) MAKE ALLOWANCE FOR WARM-UP, TAKE-OFF & CLIMB (SEE FIG.)
PLUS ALLOWANCE FOR WIND, RESERVE AND COMBAT AS REQUIRED.

HIGH BLOWER ABOVE HEAVY LINE

EXAMPLE

AT 11,500 LB. GROSS WEIGHT WITH 140 GAL. OF FUEL
(AFTER DEDUCTING TOTAL ALLOWANCES OF 44 GAL.)
TO FLY 550 STAT. AIRMILES AT 15,000 FT. ALTITUDE
MAINTAIN 2950 RPM AND F.T. IN MANIFOLD PRESSURE
WITH MIXTURE SET: RUN

LEGEND

ALT. : PRESSURE ALTITUDE
M.P. : MANIFOLD PRESSURE
GPM : U.S. GAL. PER HOUR
TAS : TRUE AIRSPEED
KTS. : KNOTS
S.L. : SEA LEVEL
F.R. : FULL RICH
A.R. : AUTO-RICH
A.L. : AUTO-LEAN
C.L. : CRUISING LEAN
M.L. : MANUAL LEAN
F.T. : FULL THROTTLE

DATA AS OF 5-8-45

BASED ON:

FLIGHT TEST DATA

SPECIAL NOTES

- (1) MAKE ALLOWANCE FOR WARM-UP, TAKE-OFF & CLIMB (SEE FIG.) PLUS ALLOWANCE FOR WIND, RESERVE AND COMBAT AS REQUIRED.

HIGH BLOWER ABOVE HEAVY LINE

EXAMPLE

AT 11,500 LB. GROSS WEIGHT WITH 140 GAL. OF FUEL (AFTER DEDUCTING TOTAL ALLOWANCES OF 44 GAL.) TO FLY 550 STAT. AIRMILES AT 15,000 FT. ALTITUDE MAINTAIN 2650 RPM AND F.T. IN. MANIFOLD PRESSURE WITH MIXTURE SET: **LEAN**

LEGEND

ALT. : PRESSURE ALTITUDE
M.P. : MANIFOLD PRESSURE
GPH : U.S. GAL. PER HOUR
TAS : TRUE AIRSPEED
KTS. : KNOTS
S.L. : SEA LEVEL
F.R. : FULL RICH
A.R. : AUTO-RICH
A.L. : AUTO-LEAN
C.L. : CRUISING LEAN
M.L. : MANUAL LEAN
F.T. : FULL THROTTLE

DATA AS OF 5-8-45

BASED ON: FLIGHT TEST DATA

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

Figure 73 (Sheet 1 of 2 Sheets)—Flight Operation Instruction Chart—6 Rockets and Two 75-gallon Tanks

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AFHC-528 E-1-44		AIRCRAFT MODEL(S) P-51D AND P-51K										FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART										EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS 6 ROCKETS AND 2 - 75-GALLON COMBAT TANKS																					
ENGINE(S): V-1650-3										CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 11,600 TO 10,600 POUNDS																																	
LIMITS		RPM.	M.P. IN. HG.	BLOWER POSITION	MIXTURE POSITION	TIME LIMIT	CYL. TEMP.	TOTAL G.P.N.	FOR DETAILS SEE POWER PLANT (FIG. 1-11)		INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: SELECT FIGURE IN FUEL COLUMN EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN AMOUNT OF FUEL TO BE USED FOR CRUISING. MOVE HORIZONTALLY TO RIGHT OR LEFT AND SELECT RANGE VALUE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE STATUTE OR NAUTICAL AIR MILES TO BE FLOWN. VERTICALLY BELOW AND OPPOSITE VALUE NEAREST DESIRED CRUISING ALTITUDE (ALT.) READ RPM, MANIFOLD PRESSURE (M.P.) AND MIXTURE SETTING REQUIRED.										NOTES: COLUMN I IS FOR EMERGENCY HIGH SPEED CRUISING ONLY. COLUMNS II, III, IV AND V GIVE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN RANGE AT A SACRIFICE IN SPEED. AIR MILES PER GALLON (MI./GAL.) (NO WIND), GALLONS PER HR. (G.P.H.) AND TRUE AIRSPEED (T.A.S.) ARE APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR REFERENCE. RANGE VALUES ARE FOR AN AVERAGE AIRPLANE FLYING ALONE (NO WIND). TO OBTAIN BRITISH IMPERIAL GAL. (OR G.P.H.): MULTIPLY U.S. GAL. (OR G.P.H.) BY 10 THEN DIVIDE BY 12.																						
WAR EMERG.	3000	67	LOW	HIGH	RUN	5 MIN.		187 188																																			
MILITARY -POWER	3000	61	LOW	HIGH	RUN	15 MIN.		167 153																																			
COLUMN I										FUEL		COLUMN II				COLUMN III				COLUMN IV				FUEL		COLUMN V																	
RANGE IN AIRMILES-										U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES				RANGE IN AIRMILES				RANGE IN AIRMILES				U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES																	
STATUTE		NAUTICAL								GAL.		STATUTE		NAUTICAL		STATUTE		NAUTICAL		STATUTE		NAUTICAL		GAL.		STATUTE		NAUTICAL															
1140		990								419		1320		1150		1600		1390		1850		1600		419		1940		1690															
1090 1030		950 900								400 380		1260 1200		1100 1040		1530 1450		1330 1260		1770 1690		1530 1460		400 380		1860 1770		1620 1540															
980 920 870		850 810 760								360 340 320		1140 1080 1020		990 930 880		1380 1310 1230		1200 1140 1070		1600 1510 1430		1380 1310 1230		360 340 320		1680 1590 1500		1460 1380 1300															
820 760 710		710 670 620								300 280 260		950 890 830		830 770 720		1160 1080 1010		1010 940 880		1340 1260 1170		1160 1080 1010		300 280 260		1410 1320 1230		1230 1150 1070															
MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS										PRESS		(3.1 STAT. 2.70 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)				(3.7 STAT. 3.2 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)				(4.3 STAT. 3.75 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)				PRESS		MAXIMUM AIR RANGE																	
R.P.M.		M.P. INCHES		MIX- TURE		APPROX. ALT. FEET		TOT. GPH.		T.A.S. MPH. KTS.		R.P.M.		M.P. INCHES		MIX- TURE		APPROX. ALT. FEET		TOT. GPH.		T.A.S. MPH. KTS.		R.P.M.		M.P. INCHES		MIX- TURE		APPROX. ALT. FEET		TOT. GPH.		T.A.S. MPH. KTS.									
2700		46		RUN		100		345 300		40000 35000 30000																																	
2700		46		RUN		96		330 285		25000																																	
2700		46		RUN		119		345 300		20000		2600		F.T.		RUN		107		335 290		2450		F.T.		RUN		85		315 275		2150		F.T.		RUN		63		270 235		20000	
2700		46		RUN		115		325 280		15000		2500		43		RUN		103		320 280		2250		40		RUN		81		300 260		2050		F.T.		RUN		63		270 235		15000	
2700		46		RUN		110		305 265		10000		2500		43		RUN		98		300 260		2250		40		RUN		76		280 245		2000		38		RUN		59		255 220		10000	
2700		46		RUN		106		290 250		5000		2500		43		RUN		94		285 245		2250		41		RUN		74		270 235		2000		38		RUN		58		245 210		5000	
2700		46		RUN		101		275 240		S.L.		2500		43		RUN		90		270 235		2250		41		RUN		70		255 220		2000		38		RUN		54		230 200		S.L.	
SPECIAL NOTES										EXAMPLE										LEGEND																							
(1) MAKE ALLOWANCE FOR WARM-UP, TAKE-OFF & CLIMB (SEE FIG. 1) PLUS ALLOWANCE FOR WIND, RESERVE AND COMBAT AS REQUIRED. HIGH BLOWER ABOVE HEAVY LINE										AT 11,500 LB. GROSS WEIGHT WITH 300 GAL. OF FUEL (AFTER DEDUCTING TOTAL ALLOWANCES OF 50 GAL.) TO FLY 1500 STAT. AIRMILES AT 20,000 FT. ALTITUDE MAINTAIN 2150 RPM AND F.T. IN MANIFOLD PRESSURE WITH MIXTURE SET: RUN										ALT. : PRESSURE ALTITUDE F.R. : FULL RICH M.P. : MANIFOLD PRESSURE A.R. : AUTO-RICH GPH. : U.S. GAL. PER HOUR A.L. : AUTO-LEAN TAS : TRUE AIRSPEED C.L. : CRUISING LEAN KTS. : KNOTS M.L. : MANUAL LEAN S.L. : SEA LEVEL F.T. : FULL THROTTLE																							
DATA AS OF 5-8-45										BASED ON: FLIGHT TEST DATA																																	

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AN 01-60JF-1

Appendix I

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AFMC-328 1-1-58		AIRCRAFT MODEL(S) P-51D AND P-51K										FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART										EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS 6 ROCKETS AND 2 - 75-GALLON COMBAT TANKS																	
ENGINE(S): V-1650-3										CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 10,600 TO 9200 POUNDS																													
LIMITS		RPM	M.P. IN. HG.	BLOWER POSITION	MIXTURE POSITION	TIME LIMIT	CYL. TEMP.	TOTAL G.P.N.	INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: SELECT FIGURE IN FUEL COLUMN EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN AMOUNT OF FUEL TO BE USED FOR CRUISING MOVE HORIZONTALLY TO RIGHT OR LEFT AND SELECT RANGE VALUE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE STATUTE OR NAUTICAL AIR MILES TO BE FLOWN. VERTICALLY BELOW AND OPPOSITE VALUE NEAREST DESIRED CRUISING ALTITUDE (ALT.) READ RPM, MANIFOLD PRESSURE (M.P.) AND MIXTURE SETTING REQUIRED.										NOTES: COLUMN I IS FOR EMERGENCY HIGH SPEED CRUISING ONLY. COLUMNS II, III, IV AND V GIVE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN RANGE AT A SACRIFICE IN SPEED. AIR MILES PER GALLON (MI./GAL.) (NO WIND), GALLONS PER HR. (G.P.H.) AND TRUE AIRSPEED (T.A.S.) ARE APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR REFERENCE. RANGE VALUES ARE FOR AN AVERAGE AIRPLANE FLYING ALONE (NO WIND). TO OBTAIN BRITISH IMPERIAL GAL. (OR G.P.N.): MULTIPLY U.S. GAL. (OR G.P.H.) BY 10 THEN DIVIDE BY 12.																				
WAR EMERG.	3000	67	LOW HIGH	RUN	5 MIN.		187 168																																
MILITARY POWER	3000	61	LOW HIGH	RUN	15 MIN.		167 168																																
FOR DETAILS SEE FIG. 1, SECT. III																																							
COLUMN I		FUEL		COLUMN II		COLUMN III		COLUMN IV		FUEL		COLUMN V																											
RANGE IN AIRMILES		U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES																											
STATUTE		NAUTICAL		GAL.		STATUTE		NAUTICAL		STATUTE		NAUTICAL		GAL.		STATUTE		NAUTICAL																					
740		640		269		860		750		1040		910		1200		1040		1280		1100																			
660		570		240		770		670		940		810		1080		940		1140		990																			
600		520		220		700		610		860		740		990		860		1040		910																			
550		480		200		640		560		780		680		900		780		950		820																			
490		430		180		580		500		700		610		810		700		850		740																			
440		380		160		510		440		620		540		770		620		760		660																			
380		330		140		460		390		550		470		630		550		680		580																			
330		280		120		380		330		470		410		540		470		570		490																			
270		240		100		320		280		390		340		450		390		470		410																			
220		190		80		260		220		310		270		360		310		380		330																			
160		140		60		190		170		230		200		270		230		280		250																			
110		100		40		130		110		160		140		180		160		180		160																			
MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS		PRESS		(3.2 STAT. (2.75 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)		(3.9 STAT. (3.4 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)		(4.5 STAT. (3.9 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)		PRESS		MAXIMUM AIR RANGE																											
R.P.M.	M.P. INCHES	MIX- TURE	APPROX. TOT. GPH.	T.A.S. MPH	KTS.	ALT. FEET	R.P.M.	M.P. INCHES	MIX- TURE	APPROX. TOT. GPH.	T.A.S. MPH	KTS.	ALT. FEET	R.P.M.	M.P. INCHES	MIX- TURE	APPROX. TOT. GPH.	T.A.S. MPH	KTS.																				
2700	46	RUN	100	350	305	40000 35000 30000	2700	46	RUN	100	350	305	40000 35000 30000	2700	46	RUN	100	350	305	40000 35000 30000																			
2700	46	RUN	96	330	285	25000	2700	46	RUN	91	315	275	2350	2700	46	RUN	63	280	245	25000																			
2700	46	RUN	119	345	308	20000	2700	46	RUN	79	310	270	2150	2700	46	RUN	61	275	240	20000																			
2700	46	RUN	115	325	280	15000	2700	46	RUN	76	295	255	2000	2700	46	RUN	61	270	235	15000																			
2700	46	RUN	110	310	270	10000	2700	46	RUN	73	280	245	1950	2700	46	RUN	58	255	220	10000																			
2700	46	RUN	106	290	250	5000	2700	46	RUN	69	265	230	1950	2700	46	RUN	54	240	210	5000																			
2700	46	RUN	101	275	240	S.L.	2700	46	RUN	64	250	215	1950	2700	46	RUN	53	230	200	S.L.																			
SPECIAL NOTES																				EXAMPLE										LEGEND									
(1) MAKE ALLOWANCE FOR WARM-UP, TAKE-OFF & CLIMB (SEE FIG. 1) PLUS ALLOWANCE FOR WIND, RESERVE AND COMBAT AS REQUIRED.																				AT 10,600 LB. GROSS WEIGHT WITH 220 GAL. OF FUEL (AFTER DEDUCTING TOTAL ALLOWANCES OF 10 GAL.) TO FLY 1000 STAT. AIRMILES AT 20,000 FT. ALTITUDE MAINTAIN 2300 RPM AND F.T. IN MANIFOLD PRESSURE WITH MIXTURE SET: RUN										ALT. : PRESSURE ALTITUDE M.P. : MANIFOLD PRESSURE GPH : U.S. GAL. PER HOUR TAS : TRUE AIRSPEED KTS. : KNOTS S.L. : SEA LEVEL F.R. : FULL RICH A.R. : AUTO-RICH A.L. : AUTO-LEAN C.L. : CRUISING LEAN M.L. : MANUAL LEAN F.T. : FULL THROTTLE									
DATA AS OF 5-8-45 BASED ON: FLIGHT TEST DATA																																							

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AN 01-60JE-1

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

AIRCRAFT MODEL(S) P-51D AND P-51K	FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART										EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS 6 ROCKETS AND 2 - 110-GALLON COMBAT TANKS				
	ENGINE(S): V-1650-3										CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 12,200 TO 11,000 POUNDS				
LIMITS	RPM	H.P. IN. HG.	BLOWER POSITION	MIXTURE POSITION	TIME LIMIT	CYL. TEMP.	TOTAL G.P.H.	INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: SELECT FIGURE IN FUEL COLUMN EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN AMOUNT OF FUEL TO BE USED FOR CRUISING. MOVE HORIZONTALLY TO RIGHT OR LEFT AND SELECT RANGE VALUE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE STATUTE OR NAUTICAL AIR MILES TO BE FLOWN. VERTICALLY BELOW AND OPPOSITE VALUE NEAREST DESIRED CRUISING ALTITUDE (ALT.) READ RPM, MANIFOLD PRESSURE (H.P.) AND MIXTURE SETTING REQUIRED.				NOTES: COLUMN I IS FOR EMERGENCY HIGH SPEED CRUISING ONLY. COLUMNS II, III, IV AND V GIVE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN RANGE AT A SACRIFICE IN SPEED. AIR MILES PER GALLON (M./GAL.) (NO WIND), GALLONS PER HR. (G.P.H.) AND TRUE AIRSPEED (T.A.S.) ARE APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR REFERENCE. RANGE VALUES ARE FOR AN AVERAGE AIRPLANE FLYING ALONE (NO WIND). TO OBTAIN BRITISH IMPERIAL GAL. (OR G.P.H.): MULTIPLY U.S. GAL. (OR G.P.H.) BY 10 THEN DIVIDE BY 12.			
WAR EMERG.	3000	67	LOW HIGH	RUN	5 MIN.		187 168								
MILITARY POWER	3000	61	LOW HIGH	RUN	15 MIN.		167 153								
FOR DETAILS SEE POWER PLANT CHART (FIG. 1, SECT. III)															
COLUMN I		FUEL		COLUMN II		COLUMN III		COLUMN IV		FUEL		COLUMN V			
RANGE IN AIRMILES		U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES			
STATUTE NAUTICAL		GAL.		STATUTE NAUTICAL		STATUTE NAUTICAL		STATUTE NAUTICAL		GAL.		STATUTE NAUTICAL			
1300 1220		1130 1060		489 460		1520 1430		1760 1660		1520 1430		2010 1890			
1170 1110 1010		1010 970 880		440 420 380		1370 1310 1180		1590 1520 1440		1370 1310 1250		1810 1730 1640			
950 900 850		830 780 740		360 340 320		1120 1060 1000		1370 1300 1230		1180 1120 1060		1560 1480 1400			
800 740 690		690 650 600		300 280 260		890 870 810		1160 1080 1010 940		1000 930 870 810		1320 1230 1150 1070			
1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640			
1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640			
1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640			
1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640			
1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640			
1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640			
1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640			
1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640			
1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640			
1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640			
1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640			
1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640			
1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640			
1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640			
1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640			
1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640			
1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640			
1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640			
1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640			
1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640			
1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640			
1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640			
1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640			
1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640			
1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640			
1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640			
1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640			
1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640			
1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640			
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1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640			
1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640			
1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640			
1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640			
1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640			
1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640			
1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640		1740 1640							

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

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Appendix I

AIRCRAFT MODEL(S) P-51D AND P-51K		FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART										EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS 6 ROCKETS AND 2 - 110-GALLON COMBAT TANKS																		
ENGINE(S): V-1650-3		CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 11,000 TO 9500 POUNDS																												
LIMITS		RPM.	M.P. IN. HG.	BLOWER POSITION	MIXTURE POSITION	TIME LIMIT	CYL. TEMP.	TOTAL G.P.H.	FOR DETAILS SEE POWER PLANT CHART (FIG. 1-111)		INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: SELECT FIGURE IN FUEL COLUMN EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN AMOUNT OF FUEL TO BE USED FOR CRUISING. MOVE HORIZONTALLY TO RIGHT OR LEFT AND SELECT RANGE VALUE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE STATUTE OR NAUTICAL AIR MILES TO BE FLOWN. VERTICALLY BELOW AND OPPOSITE VALUE NEAREST DESIRED CRUISING ALTITUDE (ALT.) READ RPM, MANIFOLD PRESSURE (M.P.) AND MIXTURE SETTING REQUIRED.										NOTES: COLUMN I IS FOR EMERGENCY HIGH SPEED CRUISING ONLY. COLUMNS II, III, IV AND V GIVE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN RANGE AT A SACRIFICE IN SPEED. AIR MILES PER GALLON (MI./GAL.) (NO WIND), GALLONS PER HR. (G.P.H.) AND TRUE AIRSPEED (T.A.S.) ARE APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR REFERENCE. RANGE VALUES ARE FOR AN AVERAGE AIRPLANE FLYING ALONE (NO WIND) TO OBTAIN BRITISH IMPERIAL GAL. (OR G.P.H.): MULTIPLY U.S. GAL. (OR G.P.H.) BY 10 THEN DIVIDE BY 12.									
WAR EMERG.		3000	67	LOW HIGH	RUN	5 MIN.		187 168																						
MILITARY POWER		3000	61	LOW HIGH	RUN	15 MIN.		187 153																						
COLUMN I		FUEL		COLUMN II		COLUMN III		COLUMN IV		FUEL		COLUMN V																		
RANGE IN AIRMILES		U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES																		
STATUTE		NAUTICAL		GAL.		STATUTE		NAUTICAL		STATUTE		NAUTICAL																		
710 640		620 550		269 240		860 770		750 670		1020 910		890 790		1180 1050		1030 920		269 240		1220 1080		1060 950								
580 530 480		510 460 410		220 200 180		700 640 580		610 560 500		840 760 680		690 660 590		970 880 790		840 760 690		220 200 180		1000 910 820		870 790 710								
420 370 320		370 320 280		160 140 120		510 450 380		440 390 330		610 530 460		530 460 400		700 620 530		610 530 460		160 140 120		730 640 550		630 550 470								
260 210 160 110		230 180 140 90		100 80 60 40		320 260 190 130		280 220 170 110		380 300 230 150		330 260 200 130		440 350 260 180		380 310 230 150		100 80 60 40		450 360 270 180		390 320 240 160								
MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS		PRESS		(3.2 STAT. (2.8 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)		(3.8 STAT. (3.3 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)		(4.6 STAT. (3.8 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)		PRESS		MAXIMUM AIR RANGE																		
APPROX.		ALT.		APPROX.		APPROX.		APPROX.		ALT.		APPROX.																		
R.P.M.	M.P. INCHES	MIX- TURE	TOT. GPH.	T.A.S. MPH. KTS.	R.P.M.	M.P. INCHES	MIX- TURE	TOT. GPH.	M.P. INCHES	MIX- TURE	TOT. GPH.	M.P. INCHES	MIX- TURE	TOT. GPH.	M.P. INCHES	MIX- TURE	TOT. GPH.	T.A.S. MPH. KTS.												
2700	46	RUN	100	345 300					2400	F.T.	RUN	84	320 280																	
2700	46	RUN	96	330 285	25000				2400	42	RUN	83	310 270																	
2700	46	RUN	119	340 295	20000	2550	F.T.	RUN	104	330 285	2400	F.T.	RUN	80	305 265	2150	F.T.	RUN	61	265 230	20000									
2700	46	RUN	115	320 280	15000	2450	42	RUN	97	310 270	2200	40	RUN	76	290 250	2000	F.T.	RUN	58	255 220	15000									
2700	46	RUN	110	305 265	10000	2450	42	RUN	94	295 255	2200	40	RUN	73	275 240	1900	37	RUN	56	245 215	10000									
2700	46	RUN	106	290 250	5000	2400	42	RUN	85	275 240	2200	40	RUN	69	260 225	1950	37	RUN	54	235 205	5000									
2700	46	RUN	101	275 240	S.L.	2400	42	RUN	80	260 225	2200	40	RUN	64	245 215	1950	37	RUN	52	225 195	S.L.	1850	36	RUN	52	230 200				
SPECIAL NOTES										EXAMPLE										LEGEND										
(1) MAKE ALLOWANCE FOR WARM-UP, TAKE-OFF & CLIMB (SEE FIG.) PLUS ALLOWANCE FOR WIND, RESERVE AND COMBAT AS REQUIRED. HIGH BLOWER ABOVE HEAVY LINE										AT 11,000 LB. GROSS WEIGHT WITH 220 GAL. OF FUEL (AFTER DEDUCTING TOTAL ALLOWANCES OF 40 GAL.) TO FLY 950 STAT. AIRMILES AT 20,000 FT. ALTITUDE MAINTAIN 2150 RPM AND F.T. IN MANIFOLD PRESSURE WITH MIXTURE SET: RUN										ALT. : PRESSURE ALTITUDE F.R. : FULL RICH M.P. : MANIFOLD PRESSURE A.R. : AUTO-RICH GPH. : U.S. GAL. PER HOUR A.L. : AUTO-LEAN TAS : TRUE AIRSPEED C.L. : CRUISING LEAN KTS. : KNOTS M.L. : MANUAL LEAN S.L. : SEA LEVEL F.T. : FULL THROTTLE										
DATA AS OF 5-8-45										BASED ON: FLIGHT TEST DATA																				

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

Figure 75 (Sheet 1 of 2 Sheets)—Flight Operation Instruction Chart—One 110-gallon Tank and One 1000-pound Bomb

AIRCRAFT MODEL(S) P-51D AND P-51K		FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART										EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS I - 110-GALLON COMBAT TANK AND I - 1000-LB. BOMB																			
ENGINE(S): V-1650-3		CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 11,900 TO 11,000 POUNDS																													
LIMITS		RPM.	M.P. IN. HG.	BLOWER POSITION	MIXTURE POSITION	TIME LIMIT	CYL. TEMP.	TOTAL G.P.H.	INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: SELECT FIGURE IN FUEL COLUMN EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN AMOUNT OF FUEL TO BE USED FOR CRUISING MOVE HORIZONTALLY TO RIGHT OR LEFT AND SELECT RANGE VALUE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE STATUTE OR NAUTICAL AIR MILES TO BE FLOWN. VERTICALLY BELOW AND OPPOSITE VALUE NEAREST DESIRED CRUISING ALTITUDE (ALT.) READ RPM, MANIFOLD PRESSURE (M.P.) AND MIXTURE SETTING REQUIRED.										NOTES: COLUMN I IS FOR EMERGENCY HIGH SPEED CRUISING ONLY. COLUMNS II, III, IV AND V GIVE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN RANGE AT A SACRIFICE IN SPEED. AIR MILES PER GALLON (MI./GAL.) (NO WIND), GALLONS PER HR. (G.P.H.) AND TRUE AIRSPEED (T.A.S.) ARE APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR REFERENCE. RANGE VALUES ARE FOR AN AVERAGE AIRPLANE FLYING ALONE (NO WIND) TO OBTAIN BRITISH IMPERIAL GAL. (OR G.P.H.): MULTIPLY U.S. GAL. (OR G.P.H.) BY 10 THEN DIVIDE BY 12.												
WAR EMERG.		3000	67	LOW HIGH	RUN	5 MIN.		187 168																							
MILITARY POWER		3000	61	LOW HIGH	RUN	15 MIN.		167 153																							
COLUMN I		FUEL		COLUMN II		COLUMN III		COLUMN IV		FUEL		COLUMN V																			
RANGE IN AIRMILES		U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		RANGE IN AIRMILES		U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES																			
STATUTE		NAUTICAL		STATUTE		NAUTICAL		STATUTE		NAUTICAL		STATUTE		NAUTICAL																	
1080		940		379		1320		1140		1580		1370		1830		1590		379		1930		1670									
1030 970		890 840		360 340		1250 1190		1080 1030		1500 1420		1300 1230		1740 1650		1510 1430		360 340		1840 1740		1590 1510									
910 850		790 740		320 300		1120 1050		970 910		1350 1250		1170 1080		1550 1460		1340 1270		320 300		1640 1540		1420 1330									
800 740		690 640		280 260		980 910		850 790		1170 1090		1010 950		1360 1270		1180 1100		280 260		1440 1340		1250 1160									
MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS		PRESS		(3.45 STAT. (3.0 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)		(4.1 STAT. (3.5 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)		(4.75 STAT. (4.1 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)		PRESS		MAXIMUM AIR RANGE																			
R.P.M.		M.P.	MIX- TURE	APPROX.		ALT.		R.P.M.		M.P.	MIX- TURE	APPROX.		ALT.		R.P.M.		M.P.	MIX- TURE	APPROX.		ALT.									
TOT.		T.A.S.		G.P.H.		M.P.H.		KTS.		TOT.		T.A.S.		G.P.H.		M.P.H.		KTS.		TOT.		T.A.S.		G.P.H.		M.P.H.		KTS.			
40000		35000		30000		25000		20000		15000		10000		5000		S.L.		2400		2000		15000		10000		5000		S.L.			
2700		46		RUN		96		350		305		25000		2550		F.T.		101		350		305		2400		42		RUN			
2700		46		RUN		119		365		315		20000		2450		F.T.		99		335		290		2200		40		RUN			
2700		46		RUN		115		345		300		15000		2450		F.T.		99		335		290		2200		40		RUN			
2700		46		RUN		110		325		280		10000		2450		42		RUN		95		315		275		2200		40		RUN	
2700		46		RUN		106		310		270		5000		2400		42		RUN		86		295		255		2200		40		RUN	
2700		46		RUN		101		290		250		S.L.		2400		42		RUN		82		280		245		2200		40		RUN	
SPECIAL NOTES		EXAMPLE		LEGEND		(1) MAKE ALLOWANCE FOR WARM-UP, TAKE-OFF & CLIMB (SEE FIG.) PLUS ALLOWANCE FOR WIND, RESERVE AND COMBAT AS REQUIRED.		AT 11,500 LB. GROSS WEIGHT WITH 320 GAL. OF FUEL (AFTER DEDUCTING TOTAL ALLOWANCES OF 50 GAL.) TO FLY 1500 STAT. AIRMILES AT 20,000 FT. ALTITUDE MAINTAIN 2100 RPM AND F.T. IN MANIFOLD PRESSURE WITH MIXTURE SET: RUN		ALT. : PRESSURE ALTITUDE F.T. : FULL RICH M.P. : MANIFOLD PRESSURE A.R. : AUTO-RICH GPH : U.S. GAL. PER HOUR A.L. : AUTO-LEAN TAS : TRUE AIRSPEED C.L. : CRUISING LEAN KTS. : KNOTS M.L. : MANUAL LEAN S.L. : SEA LEVEL F.T. : FULL THROTTLE		HIGH BLOWER ABOVE HEAVY LINE		DATA AS OF 5-8-45		BASED ON: FLIGHT TEST DATA															

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

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Appendix I

Figure 75 (Sheet 1 of 2 Sheets)—Flight Operation Instruction Chart—One 110-gallon Tank and One 1000-pound Bomb

AIRCRAFT MODEL(S) P-51D AND P-51K										FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART										EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS 1 - 110-GALLON COMBAT TANK AND 1 - 1000-LB. BOMB																														
ENGINE(S): V-1650-3										CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 11,900 TO 11,000 POUNDS																																								
LIMITS	RPM.	M.P. IN. HG.	BLOWER POSITION	MIXTURE POSITION	TIME LIMIT	CYL. TEMP.	TOTAL G.P.H.	INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: SELECT FIGURE IN FUEL COLUMN EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN AMOUNT OF FUEL TO BE USED FOR CRUISING. MOVE HORIZONTALLY TO RIGHT OR LEFT AND SELECT RANGE VALUE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE STATUTE OR NAUTICAL AIR MILES TO BE FLOWN. VERTICALLY BELOW AND OPPOSITE VALUE NEAREST DESIRED CRUISING ALTITUDE (ALT.) READ RPM, MANIFOLD PRESSURE (M.P.) AND MIXTURE SETTING REQUIRED.												NOTES: COLUMN I IS FOR EMERGENCY HIGH SPEED CRUISING ONLY. COLUMNS II, III, IV AND V GIVE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN RANGE AT A SACRIFICE IN SPEED. AIR MILES PER GALLON (M.I./GAL.) (NO WIND), GALLONS PER HR. (G.P.H.) AND TRUE AIRSPEED (T.A.S.) ARE APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR REFERENCE. RANGE VALUES ARE FOR AN AVERAGE AIRPLANE FLYING ALONE (NO WIND). TO OBTAIN BRITISH IMPERIAL GAL. (OR G.P.H.): MULTIPLY U.S. GAL. (OR G.P.H.) BY 10 THEN DIVIDE BY 12.																														
WAR EMERG.	3000	67	LOW HIGH	RUN	5 MIN.		187 168																																											
MILITARY POWER	3000	61	LOW HIGH	RUN	15 MIN.		167 153																																											
COLUMN I										FUEL		COLUMN II				COLUMN III				COLUMN IV				FUEL		COLUMN V																								
RANGE IN AIRMILES										U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES				RANGE IN AIRMILES				RANGE IN AIRMILES				U.S.		RANGE IN AIRMILES																								
STATUTE					NAUTICAL					GAL.		STATUTE					NAUTICAL					GAL.		STATUTE					NAUTICAL																					
1080										379		1320				1580				1830				379		1830				1670																				
1030 970										360 340		1250 1190				1500 1420				1740 1650				360 340		1840 1740				1590 1510																				
910 850										320 300		1120 1050				1350 1250				1550 1460				320 300		1640 1540				1420 1330																				
800 740										280 260		980 910				1170 1090				1360 1270				280 260		1440 1340				1250 1160																				
MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS										PRESS		(3.45 STAT. (3.0 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)				(4.1 STAT. (3.5 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)				(4.75 STAT. (4.1 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)				PRESS		MAXIMUM AIR RANGE																								
R.P.M. M.P. MIX-TURE TOT. T.A.S. ALT. FEET										R.P.M. M.P. MIX-TURE TOT. T.A.S. ALT. FEET		R.P.M. M.P. MIX-TURE TOT. T.A.S. ALT. FEET				R.P.M. M.P. MIX-TURE TOT. T.A.S. ALT. FEET				R.P.M. M.P. MIX-TURE TOT. T.A.S. ALT. FEET				R.P.M. M.P. MIX-TURE TOT. T.A.S. ALT. FEET		R.P.M. M.P. MIX-TURE TOT. T.A.S. ALT. FEET				R.P.M. M.P. MIX-TURE TOT. T.A.S. ALT. FEET																				
40000 35000 30000										40000 35000 30000		40000 35000 30000				40000 35000 30000				40000 35000 30000				40000 35000 30000		40000 35000 30000				40000 35000 30000																				
2700 46 RUN 96 350 305 25000										25000		2500 42 RUN 83 335 290				2100 42 RUN 81 330 285				2100 42 RUN 81 330 285				20000		2000 42 RUN 81 330 285				2000 42 RUN 81 330 285																				
2700 46 RUN 119 365 315 20000										20000		2400 42 RUN 81 330 285				2400 42 RUN 81 330 285				2400 42 RUN 81 330 285				15000		2400 42 RUN 81 330 285				2400 42 RUN 81 330 285																				
2700 46 RUN 115 345 300 15000										15000		2400 42 RUN 81 330 285				2400 42 RUN 81 330 285				2400 42 RUN 81 330 285				15000		2400 42 RUN 81 330 285				2400 42 RUN 81 330 285																				
2700 46 RUN 110 325 280 10000										10000		2400 42 RUN 81 330 285				2400 42 RUN 81 330 285				2400 42 RUN 81 330 285				10000		2400 42 RUN 81 330 285				2400 42 RUN 81 330 285																				
2700 46 RUN 106 310 270 5000										5000		2400 42 RUN 81 330 285				2400 42 RUN 81 330 285				2400 42 RUN 81 330 285				5000		2400 42 RUN 81 330 285				2400 42 RUN 81 330 285																				
2700 46 RUN 101 290 250 S.L.										S.L.		2400 42 RUN 81 330 285				2400 42 RUN 81 330 285				2400 42 RUN 81 330 285				S.L.		2400 42 RUN 81 330 285				2400 42 RUN 81 330 285																				
SPECIAL NOTES										EXAMPLE										LEGEND																														
(1) MAKE ALLOWANCE FOR WARM-UP, TAKE-OFF & CLIMB (SEE FIG.) PLUS ALLOWANCE FOR WIND, RESERVE AND COMBAT AS REQUIRED.										AT 11,500 LB. GROSS WEIGHT WITH 320 GAL. OF FUEL (AFTER DEDUCTING TOTAL ALLOWANCES OF 50 GAL.) TO FLY 1500 STAT. AIRMILES AT 20,000 FT. ALTITUDE MAINTAIN 2100 RPM AND F.T. IN MANIFOLD PRESSURE WITH MIXTURE SET: RUN										ALT. : PRESSURE ALTITUDE F.T. : FULL RICH M.P. : MANIFOLD PRESSURE A.R. : AUTO-RICH GPH : U.S. GAL. PER HOUR A.L. : AUTO-LEAN T.A.S. : TRUE AIRSPEED C.L. : CRUISING LEAN KTS. : KNOTS M.L. : MANUAL LEAN S.L. : SEA LEVEL F.T. : FULL THROTTLE																														
HIGH BLOWER ABOVE HEAVY LINE																																																		
DATA AS OF 5-8-45										BASED ON: FLIGHT TEST DATA																																								

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.

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Appendix I

Figure 75 (Sheet 2 of 2 Sheets)—Flight Operation Instruction Chart—One 110-gallon Tank and One 1000-pound Bomb

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AIRCRAFT MODEL(S)
P-51D AND P-51K
ENGINE(S): V-1650-3

FLIGHT OPERATION INSTRUCTION CHART

CHART WEIGHT LIMITS: 11,000 TO 9600 POUNDS

EXTERNAL LOAD ITEMS
1 - 110-GALLON COMBAT TANK
AND 1 - 1000-LB. BOMB

LIMITS

RPM

M.P.
IN. HG.

BLOWER
POSITION

MIXTURE
POSITION

TIME
LIMIT

CYL.
TEMP.

TOTAL
G.P.H.

WAR
EMERG.

3000

67

LOW
HIGH

RUN

5
MIN.

187
168

MILITARY
POWER

3000

61

LOW
HIGH

RUN

15
MIN.

167
153

FOR DETAILS SEE
POWER PLANT CHART
(FIG. 111)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CHART: SELECT FIGURE IN FUEL COLUMN
EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN AMOUNT OF FUEL TO BE USED FOR CRUISING⁽¹⁾
MOVE HORIZONTALLY TO RIGHT OR LEFT AND SELECT RANGE VALUE
EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE STATUTE OR NAUTICAL AIR MILES
TO BE FLOWN. VERTICALLY BELOW AND OPPOSITE VALUE NEAREST
DESIRED CRUISING ALTITUDE (ALT.) READ RPM, MANIFOLD PRESSURE
(M.P.) AND MIXTURE SETTING REQUIRED.

NOTES: COLUMN I IS FOR EMERGENCY HIGH SPEED CRUISING ONLY. COLUMNS
II, III, IV AND V GIVE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN RANGE AT A SACRIFICE
IN SPEED. AIR MILES PER GALLON (MI./GAL.) (NO WIND), GALLONS PER HR.
(G.P.H.) AND TRUE AIRSPEED (T.A.S.) ARE APPROXIMATE VALUES FOR
REFERENCE. RANGE VALUES ARE FOR AN AVERAGE AIRPLANE FLYING ALONE
(NO WIND).⁽²⁾ TO OBTAIN BRITISH IMPERIAL GAL (OR G.P.H.): MULTIPLY
U.S. GAL (OR G.P.H.) BY 10 THEN DIVIDE BY 12.

COLUMN I

RANGE IN AIRMILES

STATUTE

NAUTICAL

770
690

670
600

269
240

COLUMN II

RANGE IN AIRMILES

STATUTE

NAUTICAL

940
840

820
730

COLUMN III

RANGE IN AIRMILES

STATUTE

NAUTICAL

1130
1010

980
870

COLUMN IV

RANGE IN AIRMILES

STATUTE

NAUTICAL

1320
1170

1140
1020

FUEL

U.S.
GAL.

269
240

COLUMN V

RANGE IN AIRMILES

STATUTE

NAUTICAL

1390
1240

1210
1080

COLUMN I

RANGE IN AIRMILES

STATUTE

NAUTICAL

630
570
510

550
500
450

220
200
180

COLUMN II

RANGE IN AIRMILES

STATUTE

NAUTICAL

770
700
630

670
610
550

COLUMN III

RANGE IN AIRMILES

STATUTE

NAUTICAL

920
840
760

800
730
660

COLUMN IV

RANGE IN AIRMILES

STATUTE

NAUTICAL

1080
980
880

930
850
760

FUEL

U.S.
GAL.

220
200
180

COLUMN V

RANGE IN AIRMILES

STATUTE

NAUTICAL

1140
1030
930

990
900
810

COLUMN I

RANGE IN AIRMILES

STATUTE

NAUTICAL

480
400
340

400
350
300

160
140
120

COLUMN II

RANGE IN AIRMILES

STATUTE

NAUTICAL

560
490
420

490
430
360

COLUMN III

RANGE IN AIRMILES

STATUTE

NAUTICAL

670
590
500

580
510
440

COLUMN IV

RANGE IN AIRMILES

STATUTE

NAUTICAL

780
690
590

680
590
510

FUEL

U.S.
GAL.

160
140
120

COLUMN V

RANGE IN AIRMILES

STATUTE

NAUTICAL

830
720
620

720
630
540

COLUMN I

RANGE IN AIRMILES

STATUTE

NAUTICAL

290
230
170
110

250
200
150
100

100
80
60
40

COLUMN II

RANGE IN AIRMILES

STATUTE

NAUTICAL

350
280
210
140

300
240
180
120

COLUMN III

RANGE IN AIRMILES

STATUTE

NAUTICAL

420
340
250
170

360
290
220
150

COLUMN IV

RANGE IN AIRMILES

STATUTE

NAUTICAL

490
390
290
200

420
340
250
170

FUEL

U.S.
GAL.

100
80
60
40

COLUMN V

RANGE IN AIRMILES

STATUTE

NAUTICAL

520
410
310
210

450
360
270
180

MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS

R.P.M.

M.P.
INCHES

MIX-
TURE

APPROX.
TOT. T.A.S.
GPH. MPH KTS.

PRESS

ALT.
FEET

40000
35000
30000

(3.5 STAT. (3.09 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)

R.P.M.

M.P.
INCHES

MIX-
TURE

APPROX.
TOT. T.A.S.
GPH. MPH KTS.

ALT.
FEET

40000
35000
30000

(4.2 STAT. (3.65 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)

R.P.M.

M.P.
INCHES

MIX-
TURE

APPROX.
TOT. T.A.S.
GPH. MPH KTS.

ALT.
FEET

40000
35000
30000

(4.9 STAT. (4.25 NAUT.) MI./GAL.)

R.P.M.

M.P.
INCHES

MIX-
TURE

APPROX.
TOT. T.A.S.
GPH. MPH KTS.

ALT.
FEET

40000
35000
30000

2700

46

RUN

96

355

310

25000

2550

F.T.

RUN

100

350

305

2350

F.T.

RUN

80

330

285

2100

F.T.

RUN

59

285

245

20000

2700

46

RUN

119

365

315

20000

2400

42

RUN

95

330

285

2200

F.T.

RUN

74

310

270

1950

F.T.

RUN

57

275

240

15000

2700

46

RUN

115

345

300

15000

2400

42

RUN

95

330

285

2200

F.T.

RUN

74

310

270

1950

F.T.

RUN

57

275

240

15000

2700

46

RUN

110

325

280

10000

2400

42

RUN

89

310

270

2200

40

RUN

72

295

255

1900

37

RUN

55

265

230

10000

1600

33

RUN

45

230

200

2700

46

RUN

106

310

270

5000

2400

42

RUN

86

295

255

2150

40

RUN

66

275

240

1900

37

RUN

52

250

215

5000

1600

33

RUN

43

225

195

2700

46

RUN

101

290

250

S.L.

2400

42

RUN

82

280

245

2150

40

RUN

62

260

225

1850

37

RUN

49

235

205

S.L.

1600

34

RUN

42

215

185

SPECIAL NOTES

(1) MAKE ALLOWANCE FOR WARM-UP, TAKE-OFF A CLIMB (SEE FIG.)
PLUS ALLOWANCE FOR WIND, RESERVE AND COMBAT AS REQUIRED.
HIGH BLOWER ABOVE HEAVY LINE

EXAMPLE

AT 11,000 LB. GROSS WEIGHT WITH 220 GAL. OF FUEL
(AFTER DEDUCTING TOTAL ALLOWANCES OF 100 GAL.)
TO FLY 1000 STAT. AIRMILES AT 20,000 FT. ALTITUDE
MAINTAIN 2300 RPM AND F.T. IN MANIFOLD PRESSURE
WITH MIXTURE SET: W

LEGEND

ALT. : PRESSURE ALTITUDE F.R. : FULL RICH
M.P. : MANIFOLD PRESSURE A.R. : AUTO-RICH
GPH : U.S. GAL. PER HOUR A.L. : AUTO-LEAN
TAS : TRUE AIRSPEED C.L. : CRUISING LEAN
KTS. : KNOTS M.L. : MANUAL LEAN
S.L. : SEA LEVEL F.T. : FULL THROTTLE

DATA AS OF 5-8-45

BASED ON: FLIGHT TEST DATA

For use with V-1650-3 engine only regardless of airplane model.